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ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB SCHOONER AND YAWL RACE: THE EGERIA AND GWENDOLINE IN SEA REACH.



## ROYALTY AT BETHNAL-GREEN.

Grim Poverty, which has its special home in the East of London, has looked up into the face of Royalty and smiled a grateful and affectionate welcome. The East and the West have embraced one another; and, as if to prove the truth of Shakespeare's adage, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," the inhabitants of Bethnal-green, too familiar with those diseases which haunt the poor, and the localities in which poverty shelters itself from atmospheric inclemency, have offered feeling congratulations to the Prince of Wales on his providential recovery from that form of sickness with which the very poor are, alas! most conversant. Monday last was a red-letter day for the East End of London, such as it has not seen for considerably more than a century. It may be doubted, indeed, whether that part of the metropolis—densely populated with the children of toil, with the squalid descendants of the Huguenots whom the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes exiled from French soil, with the workmen who conduct the mysteries of sugar-refining, with dock-labourers, prolétaires, and those indescribable grades of poor traders who earn a scanty and precarious livelihood by catering for the wants of millions poorer than themselves—ever saw, at any rate within living memory, a single sight calculated to gratify the more elevated sentiments of humanity, or to stimulate the feeling of loyalty which all-but-unconsciously slumbers in their hearts. And they have had a fête day; a ceremony appealing to their imagination; a sight of beauty; a recognition of their brotherhood to the human family; an appeal to the grander and the tenderer feelings of humanity, which have touched them, and brought out the best that is within them, to the astonishment of the more fortunate classes of the metropolis, and somewhat, perhaps, to their own surprise.

The occasion, one would think, was hardly equal to the result, even as the spark which fires a heap of combustibles seems to reach an extent of notoriety due rather to the materials upon which it acts than to anything extraordinary in itself. The truth is, however, that East London, symbolised, if so we may say, by Bethnal-green, has come in for a share of the advantage which may be regarded as the natural residuum of the Great Exhibition of 1851. A district museum, specially devoted to "animal products," has been located in that quarter. It is intended to take a place as a permanent State institution, by the side of the Museum of Vegetable Products at Kew, and of Minerals and Mining Products in Jermyn-street. The land on which the museum stands was purchased with public subscriptions collected in the neighbourhood, and the institution is to be a branch of the South Kensington Museum, which, for convenience sake, has transferred to it the collections of food and animal productions, with their allied industries, architectural models, sculpture, and so forth, now in its possession. Monday was appointed for the inauguration of this district museum. The Prince of Wales, representing her Most Gracious Majesty, accompanied by his lovely Princess, presided over the ceremony of the opening; and so it was that the East End of London came to rejoice in a Royal visit.

The effect of this meeting would hardly, perhaps, have been anticipated even by the most sanguine. We do not care to describe it as more wonderful than it actually was. Undoubtedly, however, it exhibited features well worthy of both patriotic and philosophic observation. The lowliest of mankind are gratified by the smallest attentions from those who occupy the highest positions. There is more poetry in our nature than we are apt to give it credit for. In the hardest circumstances to which we can be exposed it evermore keeps alive within it that spark of true divinity which, whenever followed, lights its possessors towards a higher sphere of being and of action. Grossness of character is not to be set down as inseparable from grossness in its outward surroundings. The poorest of the poor, whose ordinary lives place them in contact with little else than misery, and, as its possible consequence, sin, are not without those deeper feelings of sympathy with the true, the good, the beautiful—may we not add, the virtuous and the venerable?—which, as they are called forth into exercise, elevate the subjects of them, at least for the time being, far above their ordinary experience of life. There was a pathos in the meeting of Royalty with Poverty on Monday last. There was, probably, on both sides a sincerity, not to say enthusiasm, seldom evoked. No doubt imagination had much to do in the excitement of that cordial sympathy which fused, as it were, into unity the heart of the Prince with the heart of the people. But, evanescent as this conscious unity must needs be, it is, nevertheless, a moral power of great potency and virtue on both sides; and no reflective mind, we think, can lightly esteem the benefit certain of being achieved by this occasional contact of the highest with the lowest grades of society upon the common ground of industrial science and art.

The Royal visit was a complete success. For one thing, it was rare in that region of the metropolis, and, perhaps, its rarity enhanced its value. There was a show of heartiness on both sides. The Prince and Princess of Wales left nothing to be desired in the part they had to perform in the ceremony of the day. There was enough of pomp and state in their visit to Bethnal-green to indicate the profound respect which the Royal visitors desired to display towards that part of the metropolis. On

the other hand, the denizens of that grimy neighbourhood wakened themselves up from the apathy consequent upon hard fare, daily drudgery, and little hope, to welcome, as best they could, the representatives of the Queen. They thronged in countless numbers the streets through which the Royal procession passed. They cheered the Prince and Princess with unaffected and lusty enthusiasm. They adorned their dull and dingy streets with a profusion of bunting, and they expressed the sentiments which animated their breasts in mottoes more touching, perhaps, for their simplicity, than noticeable for the delicacy of their taste. Be this, however, as it may, the one impression produced upon the minds of cultivated and intelligent onlookers was that of satisfaction in regard to the present, and of hope in regard to the future. What has constituted, and what now makes, the wide difference between the social and public character of the metropolitan population, and that of several Continental capitals, it is not our intention just now to discuss. Happily, as we think, the difference is real, fundamental, and vital. Be the causes whatever they may, the outcome of them may well excite our pleasure and stir our gratitude. It may even do something better. It may kindle in us that hope which can best point the way to appropriate action, and impel those who have the opportunity, the talent, and the power to imitate the high example of Sir Richard Wallace, in making the gifts of a bountiful Providence subservient to the welfare of those who are denied them.

## ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The schooner and yawl match of this club was sailed on Monday week. The course was to have been from Gravesend round the Mouse Light and back to Gravesend. In the first class of vessels, exceeding 100 tons burden, three started, Mr. A. O. Wilkinson's *Gloriana*, of 133 tons; Major Ewing's *Gwendoline*, 192 tons; and Mr. J. Mulholland's *Egeria*, 152 tons. In the second class, below 100 tons, the competitors were Mr. F. D. Lambert's yawl *Surf*, 54 tons; Count Batthyany's schooner *Flying Cloud*, 75 tons; Major Thorp's yawl *Gertrude*, 68 tons; and Mr. J. Graham's yawl *Hirondelle*, 70 tons. There was a £100 prize for the first class, and for the second class two prizes, of £50 and £25. A time allowance was made for difference of tonnage. The yachts started a few minutes before noon, with a little wind from the south. Balloon staysails, jibs, and jib-topsails, and balloon topsails, were set at the commencement. The *Flying Cloud* took the lead of all at first, but was weathered by the *Egeria* soon after half-past one o'clock, and by the *Gwendoline* soon afterwards. The wind was such that the yachts had to tack every ten minutes. Off the Chapman Light the *Gertrude* got to windward of the *Egeria*, and so did the *Gwendoline* off Southend. At three o'clock it was determined to shorten the course, for which purpose the Commodore, Lord Alfred Paget, brought up the *Eagle* steamer two miles below the Nore. She was there rounded by the yachts in the following order:—*Gwendoline*, *Gertrude*, *Egeria*, *Flying Cloud*, *Surf*, *Gloriana*, and *Hirondelle*. There was half an hour between the first and the last. In the run back to Gravesend they had the wind dead off. The *Gwendoline* and *Gertrude* soon appeared under spinnakers, but the *Egeria* set one of great size, 3000 square feet of canvas, on a 60-ft. boom, and this enormous sail was bound to pull her past the *Gertrude* and *Gwendoline*. She ran past the former off Southend, but had a longer chase after the *Gwendoline*, and did not get level with her until they brought the Chapman Light abeam, nine miles from the steamer. She then slowly drew ahead until they got into the Lower Hope, where they had to haul their wind until they brought it abeam, the wind at the same time drawing to the westward of south. Here the *Gwendoline* came up on the weather quarter of the *Egeria*, but just missed covering her as the latter took a puff which sent her through the other's lee to the fore again. The *Flying Cloud* and *Gertrude* made a very even run up, but nothing very eventful occurred in the journey to Gravesend, and the match ended there about six o'clock. The *Egeria* came in thirty-two seconds before the *Gwendoline*, which was five or six minutes before the *Gertrude* and *Flying Cloud*. The *Egeria* won the £100, *Flying Cloud* £50, and *Gertrude* £25. Our Illustration shows the *Egeria* and *Gwendoline* in Sea Reach. The *Egeria* has since been disabled, for a time, by the damage she received from the late storm in the Channel.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

PARIS, Thursday, June 27.

Once again M. Thiers remains master of the situation. Thanks to his sagacity, the political storm which had arisen last week has been dispelled, Legitimist and Orleanist cabals alike have crumbled away, and the Republic remains firmer than ever. It was on Thursday that he gave audience to the deputation from the various fractions of the Right of the Assembly, composed of General Changarnier; the Dukes d'Audifret-Pasquier, De Larochevaucand-Bisaccia, and De Broglie; and MM. de Cumont, De Kerdel, St. Marc-Gerardin, Depeyre, and Batbie, who came to complain to him of the weakness and irresolution of the Government of which he is the head. The President received the delegates with abundant courtesy, listened patiently to their complaints concerning the recent elections, the progress of Radical Propagandism, and the Governmental choice of public functionaries, but without being in the least convinced by their arguments of the necessity of altering his line of policy. M. Thiers observed that he was a Conservative, like the delegates, but he did not understand Conservatism in the same sense as they did. The Republic, in his opinion, was the sole Government possible for the time being. In order to liberate the territory, which end could only be attained by maintaining and strengthening existing institutions, it was necessary that henceforth there should be what he termed no more experiments in government, no more hesitation. In short, unable to come to an understanding upon the proper principles and obligations of a Conservative Government, the delegates withdrew, maintaining their opinions and reserving their liberty of action. In taking leave of them M. Thiers, who was in a fine vein of irony throughout the interview, asked them to dine with him that same evening, which invitation they refrained from accepting until "after a few minutes' deliberation on the propriety of their so doing."

No sooner had the deputies departed than M. Thiers proceeded to the Assembly, being greeted as he took his seat by

the applause on the part of the Left, led on by M. Gambetta, who, it is said, had been previously informed of the nature of the replies which the President intended making to the demands of the delegates of the Monarchical parties. As was foreseen, the interview has resulted in a complete rupture between the Right and the President of the Republic. The former has completely abandoned the President, who will henceforth have to rely exclusively on the Left and Left Centre for support. Should he again threaten the Assembly with his resignation the various fractions of the Right will unquestionably accept it, as they are irritated beyond measure at his refusal to abandon the Republic to its fate. Fortunately, however, if the Monarchical deputies are strong in the Assembly they are weak in the country, and any attempt to replace M. Thiers by the Duc d'Aumale, as is now affirmed to be their desire, would meet with the most energetic resistance.

The *Journal des Débats*, the recognised organ of the deputation prior, and even subsequent, to the interview with M. Thiers, has published a striking article from the pen of M. John Lemoine, against these attempts of the Monarchical party to agitate the country with constitutional questions at a moment when important negotiations are being carried on with Germany, and France stands in the greatest need of order and peace. Prior to the interview, all the Ministers had sent their resignations to the President of the Republic, that he might be at liberty to adopt whatever resolutions he deemed necessary. Upon hearing, however, that M. Thiers had refused to make any concession, all, with the exception of M. de Laray, Minister of Public Works, who had fervently hoped for a contrary result, withdrew their resignations. M. de Laray, after refusing to retract his, has taken his seat among the foremost ranks of the Right, unregretted by his colleagues in the Assembly and by the country.

Last Friday the debate on the Army Bill was resumed, and articles 57, 58, and 59 successively voted. An amendment was, moreover, adopted sanctioning one brother being substituted for another, and the concluding articles of the bill were voted, with some slight amendments, in the course of Saturday's sitting.

On Monday the Minister of Finance laid before the Assembly a scheme of the new taxes which the Government proposes levying to make up the deficiency in the receipts. They comprise an increase of the direct taxes and of the tax upon salt, or else the adoption of the President's pet project of the taxation of raw materials. M. Thiers, in reply to the marks of dissatisfaction evinced by the Chamber, stated that the Government had attentively studied the question, and had arrived at the conclusion that these taxes were requisite to make up the deficit. He argued especially in favour of the taxation of raw material, which, it is feared, the Assembly will now vote, in spite of the strong repugnance it showed last January, especially as any further tax upon salt would be certainly met with an outcry throughout the country.

It is reported that the Prussian Government has consented to the payment of the first milliard of the remaining three milliards of the war indemnity being postponed until Feb. 15 next; and, moreover, agrees to evacuate the departments of Marne and Haute Marne on payment of five hundred millions of francs. [M. Thiers is understood to be asking for a reduction of the army of occupation by one third, after the payment of each milliard; but as yet it is not known whether the German authorities will entertain the project. The President of the Republic is especially anxious to secure the evacuation of the Marne and Haute Marne; and, with this view, the Minister of Finance is already negotiating bills on London and Berlin for the payment of the necessary half-milliard. The issue of a loan, early in the autumn, may be considered certain.]

A frightful accident occurred, last Wednesday morning, on the Orleans Railway line, in the neighbourhood of Juvisy. The express-train from Bordeaux to Paris, going at full speed, ran into a luggage-train, the first few carriages of which were battered to pieces by the shock. The engine, tender, and carriages of the express eventually passed over the luggage-train, falling heavily upon it, and crushing it beneath their weight. The violence of the shock caused the boiler of the express engine to explode, igniting at the same time several of the passenger carriages and the luggage-trucks. Five people were burnt to death and seven were most seriously injured by the fire. Seven others were more or less dangerously wounded. Among those burnt to death was the mother of the Duchess de Malakoff, who was returning from Madrid to Paris. On Saturday another accident occurred at Angerville, on the same line. The engine of the night train going from Orleans to Paris exploded while waiting in the station of Angerville for the arrival of the express-train from Nantes. Except the stoker and the engine-driver, no one was killed, but several passengers were grievously wounded. Both these accidents are due to the negligence of the engine-drivers.

Marshal Forey died, on Thursday morning, at his Paris residence. Five years ago he was struck with paralysis, and has ever since been a complete cripple. Last Wednesday week there was a severe storm in Paris, and the Marshal was seized with an attack of low fever, consequent upon the amount of electricity in the air. Several physicians were called in, but their aid proved unavailing, and the Marshal expired early the following morning. His funeral took place on Monday, in the church of the Invalides, with possibly more pomp and display than marked the recent funeral of Marshal Vaillant.

The Protestant synod continues its daily sittings. M. Guizot, who took part in its earlier deliberations, has resigned his membership, on the plea of ill-health.

On Monday evening a banquet was given at Versailles in honour of the anniversary of the birth of the celebrated Republican General Hoche, at which M. Gambetta and the deputies of the department of Seine and Oise were present, when the ex-Dictator and M. Ferry, the originator of the so-called "pact of Bordeaux" both made remarkable speeches. The President of the Republic, who had been invited, excused himself from attending so marked a Republican gathering.

## SPAIN.

The Government has consented, at the request of General Sickles, to release Dr. Howard, who was claimed by the American Minister as a citizen of the United States, illegally sentenced by a court-martial in Cuba.

With reference to the recall of General Sickles by the Government of Washington it is denied by the Madrid papers that the recall was desired either by the late Government or by the present.

The Duc de Montpensier has issued a manifesto in favour of Prince Alphonse.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor left Berlin on Monday for Ems.

The bill against the Jesuits passed by the German Parliament has been adopted by the Federal Council, and its provisions will soon be put in force.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has relieved the Commander-in-Chief of the Landwehr forces, Archduke William, from his post at his own request, and appointed Archduke Rainer his successor.

Autumn manœuvres are, it is said, to be held in Austria on



a grand scale this year. The whole Bohemian army is to participate, and the object proposed is testing the new organisation for provisioning the army and the field telegraph system.

#### TURKEY.

The Khédive arrived at Constantinople on Tuesday, to pay his visit to the Sultan. The city was brilliantly illuminated, it being the anniversary of the Sultan's accession. Even telegrams sometimes break into rhapsodies, and the view from the Bosphorus is described as having been "quite fairy-like."

#### AMERICA.

The adoption by various State Democratic conventions of Mr. Greeley as their candidate for next election has virtually narrowed the coming contest to one between him and Grant. A conference was called at New York, last week, by prominent Republicans who are opposed both to General Grant and to Greeley. Many dissatisfied delegates who had attended the Cincinnati Convention were present, but the meeting proved a failure; the majority, however, finally resolved to sustain Greeley. At a subsequent meeting a small party nominated Senator Grossbeck as a Free-trade candidate.

The Boston Musical Festival is proceeding with success. Thursday's performances were devoted to France; Friday's to Austria; Saturday was the Russian day. The caunon appear to have roared punctually with the choruses, and the "Coliseum" was crowded. Last Tuesday night the British, French, German, and American bands played together, when there was an audience of 90,000 persons. President Grant was present. A ball attended by 25,000 persons was given on Wednesday.

It is reported that seven thousand Indians have "taken the war-path" in Texas.

#### CANADA.

A banquet was given at Montreal, on Thursday week, to Lord Lisgar, the late Governor-General, previous to his departure from Canada—Mr. Hugh Allan presiding. In reply to the toast of his health, his Excellency spoke of the great extension of the Dominion and the progress of public enterprise during his term of office. He expressed sanguine expectations of the future prosperity of the country, and desired success for all endeavours to unite Canada more closely with Great Britain. He concluded with complimentary remarks upon the Canadian Parliament and people, and the evidence they have given of a patriotic spirit. Lord Lisgar sailed from Canada for Europe in the Scandinavian, leaving General Doyle to officiate as acting administrator pending the arrival of Lord Dufferin. On Tuesday Lord Dufferin arrived at Quebec, and was received by General Doyle, Mr. John McDonald, and other Ministers. He was warmly welcomed by the people of the "ancient capital."

Persons visiting France should bear in mind that after the 30th inst. the 1*fr.*, 2*fr.*, and 5*fr.* notes issued by the Société Générale, and various local notes, will be called in, and the notes issued by the Bank of France alone will be current.

Two fatal accidents are reported from America. In one case more than twenty passengers were scalded through an accident to a Canadian express-train, and in the other twenty-five prisoners in a Ohio penitentiary were killed by the bursting of a boiler.

The barque Polmaise, 754 tons register, 1500 tons burden, one of the "London Line" of packets, Taylor, Bethell, and Roberts, 1, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C., sailed from Plymouth on the 16th inst., bound for Maryborough and Rockhampton, Queensland. The Polmaise is the 107th vessel that has sailed under the "land order" system of emigration, and under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government Office, 32, Charing-cross, London. She carries 281 souls, divided into full-paying, remittance, assisted, and free passengers.

The *Daily News*' special correspondent at Moscow sends an account of the visit paid by the Czar to the Exhibition in that city. His Majesty arrived on the night of the 18th, and was most enthusiastically received by the inhabitants, the city being illuminated. The next morning he attended service in the cathedral within the Kremlin, held a review of the Grenadier Guards, and afterwards visited the exhibition. At night the Emperor attended a ball given in honour of his arrival by the Governor-General.

At the sale of Lord Selsey's library, on Monday last, a remarkably fine copy of John Gower's "Confessio Amantis"—Caxton's folio edition—was bought by Messrs. Walford Brothers, of the Strand, for the large sum of £670. The same copy was sold at the sale of T. Osborne, on Feb. 15, 1745, for fourteen shillings!

A Royal warrant, regulating appointments, pay, and promotion in her Majesty's Household Cavalry and Foot Guards, was signed by her Majesty in Council on Tuesday. The ranks of ensign and lieutenant are to be merged into that of sub-lieutenant. Lieutenant-colonels on appointment in future will receive the brevet of colonel; majors will take rank as lieutenant-colonels. Captains and lieutenant-colonels of the Foot Guards will be allowed to exchange with officers of the Line holding the higher rank; and the same rule will apply to lieutenants and captains. The pay of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants in the Household Cavalry and Guards is readjusted.

Mr. Jackson, who made an ascent in a balloon from the Derby Arboretum during a thunderstorm on Monday evening, sends to the *Derby Mercury* an account of what he saw. He writes:—"I believe I witnessed a sight that has never been seen before. In one direction the black storm was raging in all its fury. At times the lightning ran from top to bottom in a zig-zag form. This produced rolling thunder. At other times the great black block would split open, and a loud clap of thunder would follow. The lightning appeared bluer and the thunder sounded more hollow than is seen and heard from the earth. Over those parts that the storm had passed there appeared light clouds moving in another direction, which looked like white smoke issuing from a fire without flame."

A thunderstorm, accompanied with heavy rain, passed over London on Monday evening. On the same day there were severe storms in the midland counties. The country extending from Stafford nearly to Wolverhampton was devastated; trees being uprooted and riven by lightning; houses unroofed; fields, gardens, and orchards swept with floods and strewn with branches of trees. An agricultural cattle market at Penkridge was wrecked, while some of the roof of a station at Stafford was torn off. A train from Stafford was delayed by a huge tree that had been riven by lightning and flung athwart the line. The destruction of crops and houses is extensive. The cotton-mill of Messrs. Harwood and Son, Great Lever, was struck by lightning. The fire raged for about twenty minutes among some carding-engines, but the flames were soon got under. From Maidstone we hear that with the thunder and lightning there was a terrific hailstorm, the hail falling in unusually large pieces. There were violent storms again on Tuesday in different parts of the country.

### THE ROYAL VISIT TO BETHNAL-GREEN.

The opening of the Bethnal-green Museum by the Prince and Princess of Wales on Monday last was a gratifying occasion for the poor people of that rather shabby and depressed quarter. It needs to be cheered now and then with a show of public festivity and with the display of beautiful objects, if nothing can be done for the revival of its industrial prosperity, and if no great benefits have yet resulted from its splendid new market. The museum, situated near St. John's Church, Cambridge-road, has been established by the Committee of Privy Council on Education of the Science and Art Department, as a branch of their museum at South Kensington. Its history is briefly stated in the address read to the Prince of Wales by the Marquis of Ripon at the opening on Monday. The question of separating the collections at South Kensington has been under consideration since 1865. It has long been felt that the accidental accumulation in one spot of heterogeneous collections, more or less distinct in character, was not convenient, and that the collections might be better developed separately, each one having its special objects and features. In 1865, when Lord Granville and Mr. Bruce were Lord President and Vice-President of the Council, the former presided over a meeting to consider the question of the establishment of metropolitan district museums. The Duke of Buckingham, when he was Lord President, interested himself in the subject. After a time, and principally through the exertions of Sir Antonio Brady, the Rev. S. Hansard, Mr. Clabon, Dr. J. Millar, and others, the land at Bethnal-green was purchased through the public subscriptions of the neighbourhood to be held in trust, on condition that a museum should be built upon it and supported by the State, the necessary arrangements having been made by the Duke of Marlborough, as Lord President. This display of public spirit determined the site of the present museum. It has been established as a branch of the South Kensington Museum, and the collections of food and animal productions, with their allied industries, architectural models and sculpture, have been transferred to it. During the first twelvemonth of its existence, however, the principal attraction of this museum will be the valuable collection of pictures which formerly belonged to the late Marquis of Hertford, and which Sir Richard Wallace has generously lent, for one year, to delight and instruct the people of East London. A critical review of these works of art will be found in another page.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the ladies and gentlemen of their suite, came from Marlborough House in a procession of five open carriages, by the route along the Mall and across Whitehall to Westminster Bridge, along the Victoria Thames Embankment to Blackfriars, thence along Queen Victoria-street to the Mansion House, by Cornhill to Bishopsgate-street, and so to Shoreditch and to Bethnal-green-road. The Prince wore the uniform of a general officer; the Princess wore a dress and bonnet of light pink. They started at twenty minutes before twelve, with an escort of a hundred Life Guards. The Prince and Princess, with Viscount Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, sat in the last carriage. Many people stood in the road to see them pass; but they drove at a trot, and there was no preparation of festal display, except a few banners in Cornhill, till they reached Bishopsgate-street. Here, from Crosby Hall onwards, they were greeted with a profusion of flags, garlands, mottoes, and painted emblems, and with hearty acclamations by an immense throng of people all the way to the museum. At St. Botolph's Church there was a pretty arrangement of Venetian poles, with garlands of flowers, and the inscription, "God Bless the Prince and Princess!" In Shoreditch the Standard Theatre and many private houses or shops were tastefully decorated. At the corner of Holywell-lane there was a banner stretched across the main street of Shoreditch, with the words "Welcome to the East-End" inscribed on a red ground; on the reverse side was the motto, "Sympathy, Unity, Brotherhood" on a green ground. As their Royal Highnesses turned into the Bethnal-green-road, amidst the cheers of a vast multitude of men, women, and children, they read on another banner, "Welcome to Bethnal-green." For more than a mile they proceeded through a continuous crowd of enthusiastically-cheering people, not only on the side pavements, but at the windows and on the housetops. They passed under the railway arch, entering Cambridge-road and the square in front of St. John's Church, the bells of which rang a merry peal. Turning to the left, the procession went through an avenue of Venetian masts with flags, and crimson-covered stands, upon which were thousands of spectators, with a number of charity-school children, the little girls in their neat uniform of caps and frocks.

At the entrance to the museum was a guard of honour of the 2nd Grenadier Guards. Another guard, with the troops to keep the street in front of the railings, was supplied by 250 men of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineer Volunteers, under Colonel Cummin, Captain Goodwin, and Lieutenants Godfrey and Islip. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge, the one in a naval Captain's and the other in a Field Marshal's uniform; the Marquis of Ripon, Lord President of the Council, in his official uniform, with the Garter, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Vice-President, also in official dress, with Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., were at the doors awaiting the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at twenty minutes past twelve. A little girl—Miss Bradbrook, daughter of the chairman of the local committee, who is also churchwarden of the parish—handed a bouquet to the Princess when she alighted from the carriage. Another little girl—Miss Constance Henderson, daughter of the Rev. H. C. Henderson—had another bouquet ready for her Royal Highness at the dais inside the building. The Duke of Marlborough, Earl Dudley and Ward, Lord de l'Isle, Lord Henry Lennox, Sir Richard Wallace, Lady Wallace, and Captain Wallace, Sir Bruce Seton, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, Chief Commissioner of Works, the Lord Mayor of London, and Sheriff Sir J. Bennett, were among the distinguished persons in the company. The Burmese Ambassadors, also a chief of some North American Indian tribe, in their peculiar costumes, figured amidst the ladies and gentlemen there assembled.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were conducted into the museum, from the west door, by a procession, in which the official personages of the Science and Art Department ushered them in, with the state trumpeters sounding a note of solemn preparation before them; the Equerries, the Grooms and Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Treasurer, Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain, and other Court officers, walking in advance of their Royal Highnesses. They took their places in front of the superb chairs or thrones, belonging to the Wallace collection, which had been set upon the dais at the east end. "God Save the Queen" was meanwhile played by the band of the Hon. Artillery Company, in the gallery above the dais. Little Constance Henderson, with her big bouquet, was kindly led up to the dais by Mrs. Gladstone, the Premier's wife, and delivered her charge, which was graciously received by the Princess. The Marquis of Ripon then introduced the local committee, Mr. T. F. Bradbrook, Major Munro, Mr. R. Gladding, Mr. F. Young, Mr. Crossman, the Rev. Mr. Hen-

derson, and Mr. Treadway. An address was presented by them to the Prince, who bowed in reply. The Bishop of London now read a special prayer for the occasion. The choir in the gallery, consisting of the children of twenty schools, with sixteen mature choristers from St. John's Church, accompanied by the organ and by trumpets and kettledrums, sang the Hundredth Psalm, Dr. Stainer acting as conductor. The Marquis of Ripon then read to the Prince of Wales an address from the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, setting forth the plan of this museum, and inviting him to declare it open. The Prince expressed, in reply, his gratification at being able to represent the Queen on this occasion. Both he and the Princess were delighted to encourage and promote the instruction and healthful amusement of the poor. He also paid a high compliment, enthusiastically received, to Sir Richard Wallace. The speech was loudly applauded, and when the Prince said, "I now on my part declare this museum open," there were renewed and continued cheers. After the National Anthem, sung with a powerful accompaniment of drums and trumpets, the Royal party left the dais, to make an inspection of the picture galleries, Sir Richard Wallace receiving them at the north gallery staircase, and conducting them round his collection. In the course of this promenade their Royal Highnesses were repeatedly cheered. After half an hour's absence the Prince and Princess returned to the dais; the procession was re-formed, and the Royal party left the hall amidst frequent rounds of cheering. The band of the Hon. Artillery Company played "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and as the Prince and Princess drove off another volley of cheers and the National Anthem greeted them. They returned westward by the Cambridge and Hackney roads, Shoreditch, Norton-Folgate, Bishopsgate-street, the City, Queen Victoria-street, and the Thames Embankment. The heartiest expressions of loyalty greeted them during the whole journey.

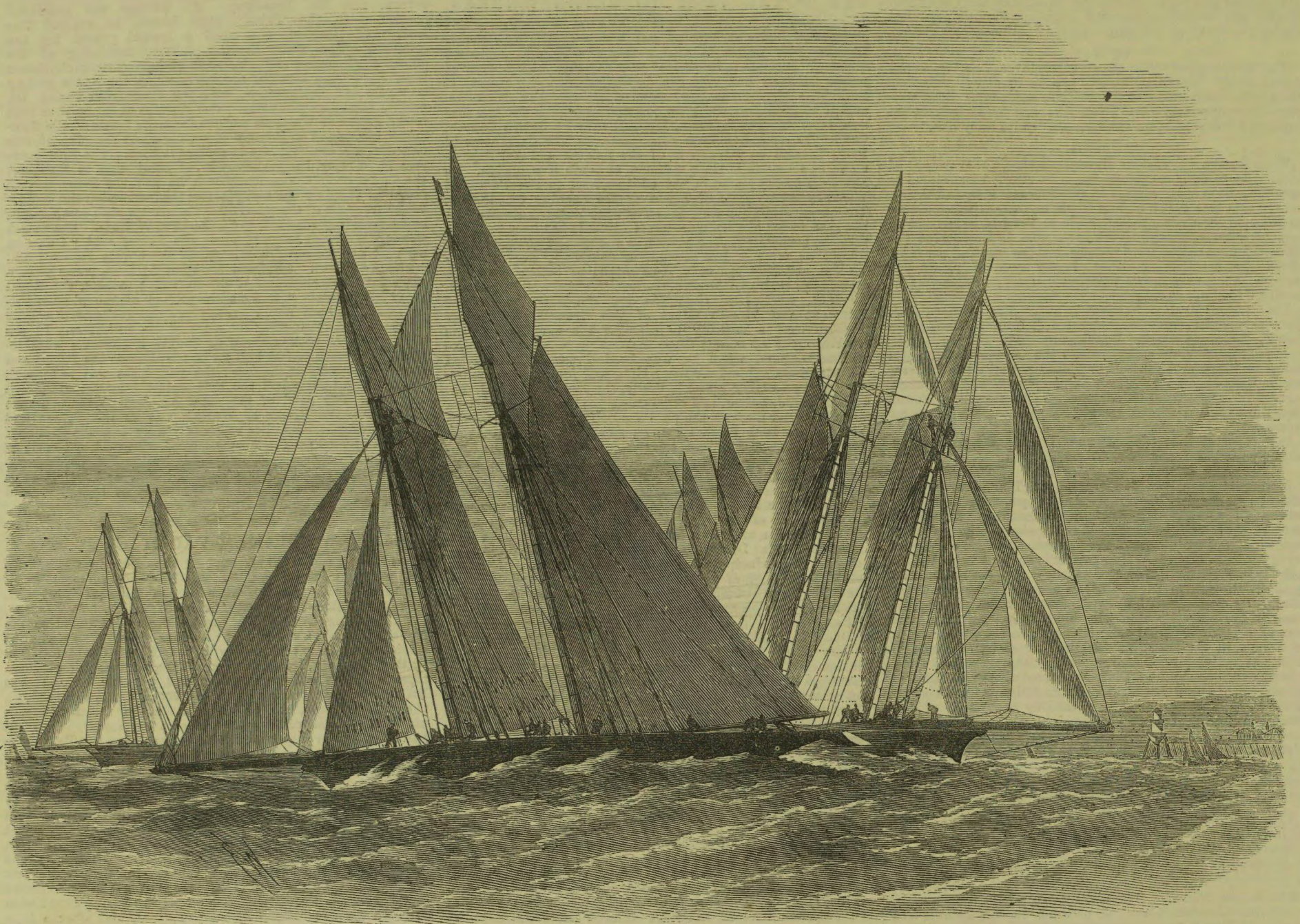
### NEW THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The schooner-match, the second of this club in the season, took place on Saturday, the 15th. There were five yachts in the race—the Egeria, the Gloriana, the Harlequin (100 tons, Colonel Markham), the Pantomime (142 tons, Captain Starkey), and the Flying Cloud. They sailed from Gravesend to the Mouse and back, a distance of fifty-four miles. There was but a faint wind, from the south-west. The Flying Cloud, followed by the Harlequin, led at starting, all the yachts setting balloon topsails; but the Egeria balloon and working fore. It was little better than driving down Gravesend Reach and through the Lower Hope, but as they made the Ovens Buoy a nice little breeze came out from east by north. They all hauled to it, and prepared for a dead beat down Sea Reach, the wind being light enough for the yachts to carry balloon fore-sails and jib topsails. The Egeria weathered the Flying Cloud just below the Mucking, and became possessed of the lead; but she was only just weathering, with very little to spare, the smart little Flying Cloud, each time they met on opposite tacks. Off the Middle Bligh Buoy the Egeria sailed into a calm, and the Gloriana, carrying the breeze longer, came right up on her weather quarter. But before she got past her the Egeria took the breeze again, and left the Gloriana behind. In the mean time the Pantomime and Harlequin were bearing down on the Flying Cloud with as much wind as balloon topsails required, and after a long try the Pantomime succeeded in getting through the lee of both; but they were at the Nore before the Flying Cloud was passed. It was very plain sailing to the Mouse, where they arrived just after the flood tide began to make up, and passed round the lightship at from 2.12 to 2.30. In the run back, when the Egeria brought Shoeburyness abeam, the wind shortened on them from the westward of south, and finally settled down to a W.S.W. breeze. This sent the yachts heading in for the sands. The Egeria got down her balloon main topsail and set working one, the Gloriana trying to drag along an ill-standing balloon fore-topsail. It was a steady race all the way back to Gravesend, and the yachts never changed the positions they held on rounding the Mouse. The match was terminated, in a light wind, off Rosherville Pier at six o'clock; the Egeria was the first in by nearly twenty minutes; the Gloriana was two minutes before the Pantomime, and nine minutes before the Flying Cloud. The first prize, value £100, was therefore won by Mr. Mulholland's yacht, and Mr. Wilkinson gained the second, or £50, prize. Our Illustration shows the yachts at the Mucking Light.

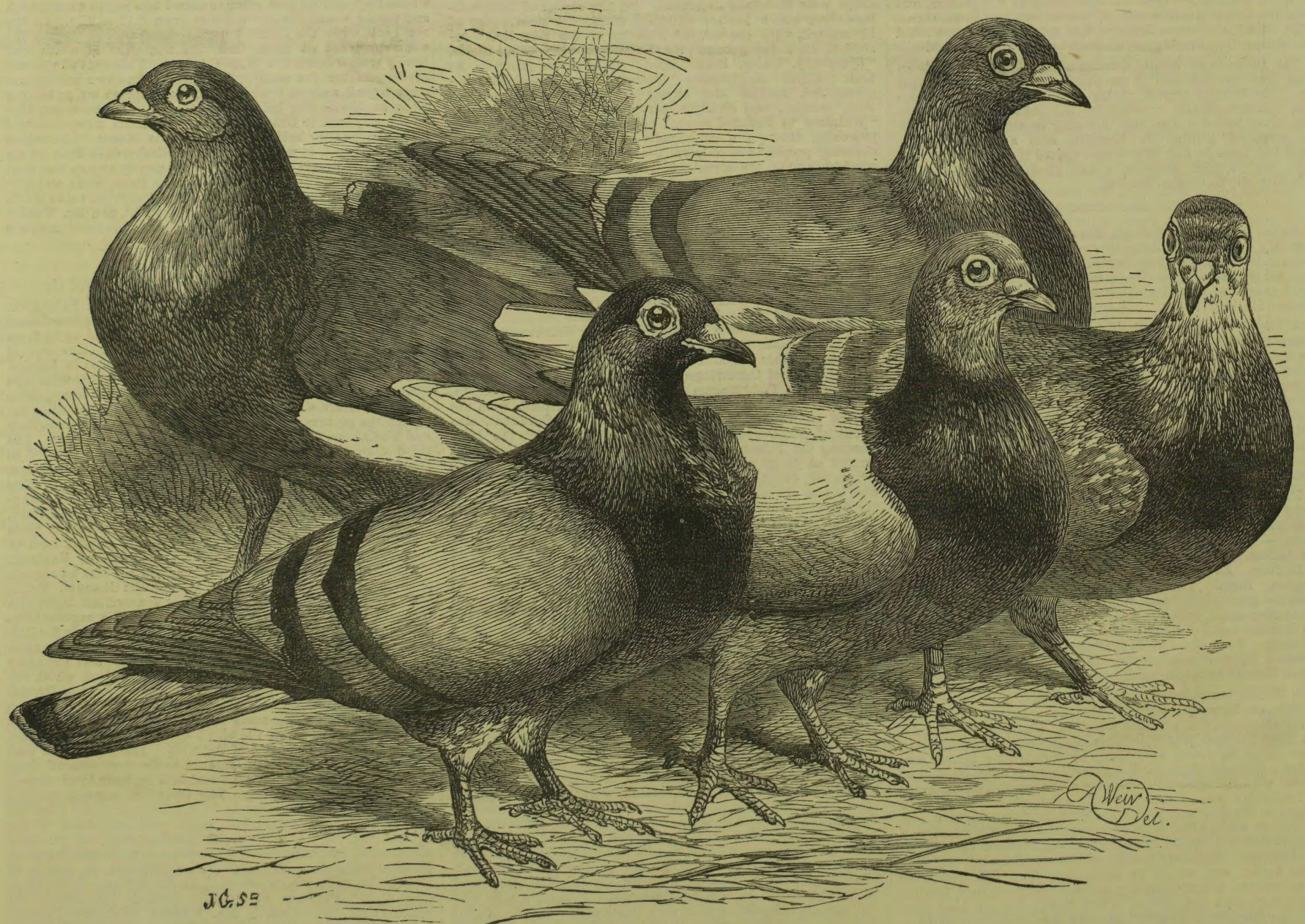
### CRYSTAL PALACE PIGEON-RACE.

The All England Pigeon-Race from the Crystal Palace, on Thursday week, was an entire success. There were five classes of competitors, according to the distances they had to fly from the Crystal Palace to their homes. The first class was of birds whose owners lived within thirty miles, as in London and its suburbs, or as far as Richmond or Windsor in one direction and Gravesend in another. The second class, those dwelling within a distance of from thirty to fifty miles, included the pigeons of Brighton and Hastings, of Canterbury and Maidstone, of Chelmsford, Hertford, and Reading. The third class, from fifty to one hundred miles, extended to Dover, Margate, Norwich, Leicester, Northampton, Cambridge, Oxford, Gloucester, Winchester, and Southampton. The fourth class, from one hundred to 150 miles, reached Nottingham, Derby, Sheffield, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Monmouth, Bath, Bristol, and part of Devon. The fifth class was that of birds which belonged to places more than 150 miles distant, such as Plymouth, Manchester, Hull, and the North of England. Besides these, there was a flight of seventy pigeons belonging to the Brussels society, which had to cross the Channel. Prizes were given, in each class separately, for the swiftest flight of a pigeon from the Crystal Palace to its home; a regular time allowance, of so many minutes to the mile, being made for differences of distance within the limits of each class. The time actually taken by each bird for its journey was promptly made known by a telegram announcing its arrival, which the owner was required to send to the secretary, at the Crystal Palace, instantly upon the pigeon getting home. He was also required to state, in the same telegram, the number stamped at the Crystal Palace on the bird's wing, which he could not know except by the arrival of the bird. The pigeons of that class which had the longest distance to fly were sent off first, at noon; the next lot were released half an hour later; and so on till they were all let out. The telegrams came in quickly that afternoon and evening, and the prizes were duly awarded next day. The birds that won prizes were sent back to the Crystal Palace, by railway, for exhibition; and we have engraved Mr. Harrison Weir's drawings of those which gained the first prize in each class. These belonged, in class 1, to Mr. Clarke, of Peckham; class 2, to Mr. Albury, of Reading; class 3, Mr. Symonds, of Oxford; class 4, Mr. Barber, of Nottingham; and class 5, Mr. Webster, of Kirkstall, near Leeds. They were all sent back in fine condition. Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, the hon. secretary, is to be congratulated upon the success of his arrangements for this interesting competition.



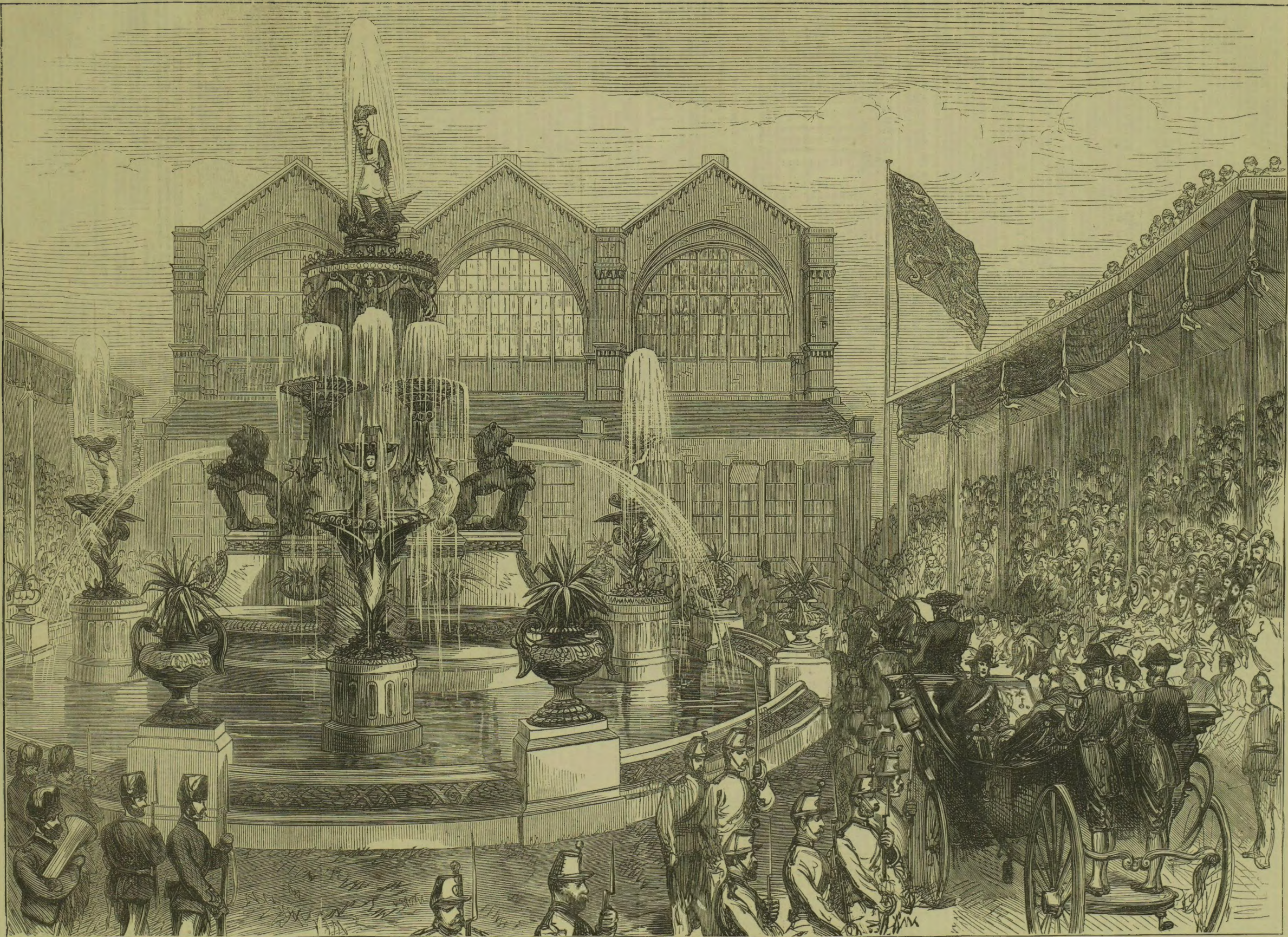


NEW THAMES YACHT MATCH: THE FLYING CLOUD AND OTHERS OFF MUCKING LIGHT.



PRIZE WINNERS IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE PIGEON RACE.





ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE BETHNAL-GREEN, MUSEUM.







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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872.

"Corn and wine denote all sorts of temporal good things." So explains the admirable Scotch clergyman to whom all clergymen are daily beholden for theological assistance, but whom they never think of naming, any more than a Judge, when giving a luminous commercial judgment, names John Ramsay McCulloch. The Rev. Alexander Cruden, though he wrote a hundred years ago, was a sound teacher; and wine, which is more to our immediate purpose than corn, is both a symbol and a boon; and, wise though we are in our generation, wine will not cease to be the representative of good things lavishly given to us by a kindly Providence. Nevertheless, there is a fanaticism in high and in low places which is setting itself doggedly against the acceptance of that which was intended for our comfort and enjoyment. "Wine maketh glad the heart of man," saith the royal and noble minstrel. But men have perceived that the baser among them make their hearts too glad with wine, and therefore it is gratefully and logically affirmed that such gladness should be put down by Act of Parliament. This is one of the great discoveries of an age of which we are so proud, but of which it is possible that posterity may have some just if some unfilial things to say.

The fanaticism that can raise half a million of money for the avowed purpose of depriving us of one of the "good things" given by the Source of All Good may be deplorable, but it is not despicable. Some, probably many, of those who have joined in the crusade against all intoxicating beverages are good men, who have deliberately chosen between two evils, and who fortify their resolve by the literal interpretation of a mandate against causing "a brother to offend." Others, who may disclaim being actuated by religious considerations, profess a philanthropy which is respectable, and which involves certain social sacrifices. These two classes, however steadily we may withstand them, deserve no discourteous treatment. We own that for the large mass of empirics, who take upon themselves to remodel the arrangements of Nature, and who would substitute for her gentle laws a coarse, clumsy, and violent sway, we have no other respect than what is due to all our fellow-creatures. We deride their arguments, when they condescend to use any; we protest against their practice, and we resist their tyranny. The "temporal good thing" is ours by the highest title, and it shall pass to our children.

Once for all, this is our answer to the largely-increasing number of those who seek to remedy an evil by inflicting a far greater one. Against vulgar and arbitrary schemes for extinguishing intoxication by making it impossible rational Englishmen will make unceasing war, and they will not be deterred from this because they happen to have on their side allies of whom they are justly ashamed. It is a misfortune to have to fight for a cause which, for reasons utterly apart from its own justice, enlists the sympathies of the unworthy; but no true statesman, no real philosopher, will be swayed by this consideration. In spite of the favour of the unworthy the cause is just. The soldiers of an army do not abandon its colours because it is followed by a rabble of thieves who exult in its victories. Disgust at companionship has often led high-minded men into error; but the highest mind will be content with the right, although it happens to be supported by knaves and fools.

Happily, however, there can be no long co-operation with such allies, and we gladly come into conflict with them at the earliest opportunity. This is afforded whenever measures of a really wise and repressive character are adopted against the great evil of the time. We who desire to enjoy in moderation the "good temporal thing" are sure to come into collision with those who abuse it by excess. There is no legislation of a just and practical character to which we would hesitate to resort in order to prevent intoxication, but we firmly refuse not only to punish the innocent with the guilty, but to place a single fetter on those who have never shown themselves unfit for liberty. There has just been put forth, with the authority of Parliament, one of the most remarkable documents which that body has ever issued. It is the report of the Committee intrusted with inquiring into the best means for controlling and managing habitual drunkards. We do not think the manifesto a very strong one; but perhaps its moderation was studied. It is exceedingly easy to turn it into ridicule, but the subject is not one which should invite that kind of treatment. "The prisoner said he was drunk, and knew nothing about it," is a line kept stereotyped, we suppose, in the printing-offices of the daily newspapers, and its recurrence in the reports is simply disgusting. The defendant holds it as a plea, the magistrate takes notice of it—but the wrong way—in his sentence, and public opinion, to its shame, does not refuse to see in it some kind of extenuation. If a man

were soundly flogged for brutally beating his wife when he was in liquor there would be a sickly protest against a righteous infliction. We desire to see a healthier state of things; we wish to have drunkenness treated as a specific crime, and to have cumulative penalties annexed to it. We shall not be accused of defending wickedness when we point out that a man who, in the possession of his senses, falls another to the ground may be actuated by one of half a dozen reasons, none of which may be a valid excuse, but one of which may justify a lenient punishment. But what leniency should be shown to him who habitually inflames a violent nature into actual savagery, and then seeks mercy on the ground that he had driven himself wild by debauchery? The report of the Committee proposes a stringent course of treatment of the habitual drunkard, and it would be much better to examine the recommendations and consider whether they might not be experimentally carried out than to let into the discussion the sort of pleasant badinage which belongs to the Rabelaisian side of the question—to the occasional over-chariness of honest men—not to the crime-generating habits of ruffianism. We may recur to the subject on some other occasion, but for the moment we have deemed it right, while making our strongest protest against Puritanism and tyranny, to record with satisfaction that Parliament itself has taken the initiative in suggesting the punishment of drunkenness.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Windsor Castle.

Yesterday (Friday) week Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen, after which her Majesty received Comte d'Harcourt, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the French Republic; and General Negrete, Minister from the Republic of Guatemala, to deliver their credentials. The Duke of Argyll had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty held a Court at three o'clock. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the castle. A guard of honour of the Scots Fusiliers was mounted in the quadrangle, with the band of the regiment. The Queen entered the Throne-Room accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold and attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Viscountess Clifden, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Frances Drummond, and the chief officers of State of the Royal Household. The Duke of Argyll presented to the Queen the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Attachés, and Secretary of the Burmese Embassy. The Envoy delivered to the Queen a letter from the King of Burmah. His Excellency also laid at her Majesty's feet a casket containing presents from the King of Burmah. The Queen, having received these, and made her Majesty's acknowledgments through Major McMahon, the Embassy returned to London.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. James Moorhouse, Vicar of Paddington, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian partook of luncheon with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Hartington, Viscount Sydney, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. The Duke of Argyll and Viscount Sydney had audiences of her Majesty. The Queen conferred the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. James Ramsden, of Barrow-in-Furness. The Duke of Argyll and the Lord Groom and Equerry in Waiting were present.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, visited the Hants and Berks Agricultural Society's annual meeting, held in the Home Park. Her Majesty was received and conducted through the exhibition by Viscount Bridport, president, and other officials of the association. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting were in attendance. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon. Viscount Sydney had an audience of her Majesty, and presented an address from the House of Lords relative to the promotion of First Captains of the scientific corps to the rank of Major.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary out-of-door exercise.

Her Majesty has entertained at dinner Prince and Princess Christian, Viscount and Viscountess Bridport, Viscountess Clifden, Lady Susan Melville, Colonel H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Lieut.-Colonel G. Grant Gordon, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone.

Upon the occasion of the thirty-fifth anniversary of her Majesty's accession, the Queen presented a silver medal to the pages and footmen of the Royal household who had been twenty-four years and upwards in her Majesty's establishment. The medal may be worn like that of a soldier for distinguished services.

Dr. Robertson represented the Queen and also the Prince of Wales at the funeral of Dr. Norman Macleod.

The Marquis of Huntly and Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner have succeeded Lord Methuen and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

### STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given yesterday (Friday) week at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of nearly 1900 was invited. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, arrived at the palace at ten o'clock from Marlborough House. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present at the ball. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the palace, and a guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards was in attendance. Dancing commenced upon the entrance of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the members of the Royal family into the saloon. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of pale yellow poul de soie with bouillons of tulle, festooned with garlands of various-tinted convolvulus flowers. Head-dress, a wreath of convolvulus, with diamonds. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert and the Danish order. Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance, conducted by Mr. Coote.

### STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen, a state concert was given on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace, to which the invitations numbered 900. The Prince and Princess of Wales represented her Majesty. The customary state ceremonial was observed. The Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur,

the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present at the concert. Upon the entrance of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the members of the Royal family, into the saloon the concert commenced. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of dark blue satin, with flounces of fine white Brussels lace, the train of the dress being of drab poul de soie, trimmed with white Brussels lace and bouquets of roses, and lined with crimson silk, with embroidered border of moss-rose buds and foliage. Head-dress a tiara of diamonds, Indian ornaments of emeralds, diamonds, and pearls. Orders—Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish order. The following artistes performed:—Madame Pauline Lucca, Mdles. Christine Nilsson, Scalchi, Clara Louise Kellogg; Signori Faure, Gardoni, Baggagiolo, Capoul, and Messrs. Santley and John Thomas. Mr. W. G. Cousins conducted. The band and chorus (consisting of upwards of 160 performers) were selected from the Italian operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, and her Majesty's private band.

### THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held, on Saturday last, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Hassan Pasha, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and Prince Suleiman and the members of the Burmese Embassy were present. Various presentations in the diplomatic circle took place, and in the general circle upwards of 400 presentations were made. The Levée was very numerously attended.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Louise of Wales returned to Marlborough House, yesterday (Friday) week, from Sandringham House. The Prince stood sponsor at the christening of the infant son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Subsequently his Royal Highness received at Marlborough House the members of the Burmese Embassy. His Excellency the Envoy presented to the Prince the order of the Salway from the King of Burmah. On Saturday last his Royal Highness held a Levée. On Monday the Prince, on behalf of the Queen, opened the Bethnal-green Museum. The Princess accompanied his Royal Highness. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge were also present. The Royal cortège consisted of five carriages, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. In the evening the Prince and Princess dined with Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild at their residence in Piccadilly. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise of Wales, were present at a garden party given by the Duke of Edinburgh at Clarence House. In the evening the Prince and Princess dined with the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses visited the exhibition of the Hants and Berks Agricultural Society in the Home Park, Windsor. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at the State concert at Buckingham Palace. The Princess has taken her usual daily drives.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, yesterday (Friday) week, at Clarence House, over a meeting of the general purposes committee of the International Exhibition. Prince Christian was present.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne returned to their residence in Grosvenor-terrace, on Wednesday, from the Calverley Hotel, Tunbridge Wells. The Marquis of Lorne has derived considerable benefit from his sojourn at Tunbridge Wells.

Prince Arthur arrived at Birmingham on Monday, where an enthusiastic reception was accorded him. An address was presented to his Royal Highness at the Townhall, after which he made an inspection of the various manufactories. The Prince passed the night the guest of the Earl of Bradford, at Castle Bromwich, and on the following day opened the Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition at Aston, after which his Royal Highness was entertained at a déjeuner. Illustrations of the Royal visit will be given next week.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to take the chair at a dinner in aid of the funds of the National Orphan Home, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, July 10.

The Duke of Teck presided at a meeting of the council of the Royal Botanical Society on Saturday last.

Prince and Princess Metternich have arrived in town from Paris.

Prince Czartoryski has left town for Paris.

The marriage of Miss Mary Fox, the adopted daughter of Lady Holland, to Prince Alois Liechtenstein, took place on Thursday at the pro-cathedral, Kensington—Archbishop Manning, assisted by Mgr. Capel, performing the ceremony. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Lady Holland, the Earl of Coventry, Lord Lilford, the Earl of Ilchester, Lord Buckhurst, Princes Alfred and Henry Liechtenstein, Lord Lansdowne, and a number of other noblemen were present. Earl Granville gave away the bride. Archbishop Manning afterwards delivered an address to the bride and bridegroom. Upwards of 800 guests were invited to the wedding breakfast at Holland House. Particulars of the ceremony, with illustrations, will be given next week.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Cambridge, his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador, his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of Cleveland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Marchioness of Hertford, the Marchioness of Ripon, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Earl and Countess Somers, the Earl and Countess of Dartrey, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, the Earl and Countess of Cork, the Countess of Airlie, the Countess of Jersey, the Countess of Glasgow, Countess Amherst, the Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, the Earl of Gainsborough, Countess Dowager Cowper, Viscountess Combermere, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, Lord and Lady Lurgan, Lord and Lady Wharfedale, Lord and Lady Sherborne, Lord and Lady O'Neill, the Hon. Mrs. Brand, and Mrs. Tait.

A monument to the memory of Dr. Chambers has been erected in the cathedral burying-ground, St. Andrew's.

The Rev. R. M. Hill, Second Master of the Upper, has been appointed Head Master of the Lower Grammar School, Lincoln, in the room of Mr. J. W. Orake, who had resigned from ill-health, and who has since died.





THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE BETHNAL-GREEN MUSEUM.





SUMMIT OF MOUNT BAKER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In a certain sense the Houses of Legislature have been waiting for the great events which were until now, when things have come out so agreeably, supposed to be coming, such as the discussion of the Washington Treaty, the collision between the two Houses on the Ballot Bill, and the multifarious impeachments of Mr. Justice Keogh, so that incidents have been more or less episodic, and there has been only skirmishing, and, strictly speaking, no line of battle. Some of these slighter contests have been interesting or amusing, and notably attention may be called to a keen encounter of wits between Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Lowe, in which each in his own special way showed himself exceedingly cunning of tongue-fence. The subject was the alleged anomalous condition of the law officers of the Crown, who, it was argued, were of scant service to the Government and the House because of the engrossment of their private practice as advocates. Unquestionably Mr. Fawcett made out a powerful case, so far as this immediate question was concerned; but he committed the error of overlading it by his rather crude suggestion for a Minister of Justice. Upon this Mr. Lowe fell with wicked acuteness, and made it speciously apparent that the proposal was to get rid of two of the very ablest members of the legal profession, and to substitute for them in the House some dull reclusive lawyer, black-letter or otherwise, who had never undergone the quickening and sharpening process of professional conflict or experience of the House, and who would, therefore, be like an owl forced into bright daylight, however he might look as wise as an individual of that ornithological species. The argument was crafty and insidious, but it was intensified by some flashes of wit and irony that made it irresistible, and no less for the way in which Mr. Lowe slips in his gibes somehow suggesting ideas of the way in which a serpent slips its tongue in and out. Nevertheless, Mr. Fawcett held his own in reply, and gave railing for railing and biting humour for biting humour; so that, perhaps, he has seldom, if ever, more distinguished himself in the House.

It is undeniable that the Government have been in what may be called some minor fixes, and in one instance they were put into a decided minority. It was in Committee on the Mines Bill, on a clause which makes owners, agents, and managers liable to penalties for contravening the Act. Thereupon Mr. Stavely Hill, who not long before had described the lasses in the Staffordshire mines as amongst the most charming, elegant, and refined of their sex, moved to insert the word "knowingly," which of course would practically neutralise all efficacy in the provision. He was at once joined by a chorus of mine-connected members, one of whom declared that to cast responsibility on him was cruel, inasmuch as his men were his masters, his agents, and managers utterly untrustworthy, and he himself the merest cipher and nonentity in his own works. The Opposition, which is just now peculiarly prompt and eager to take advantage of any circumstances which may damage the Ministry, took Mr. Stavely Hill, for this occasion only, as their leader, and went pell-mell, with a dozen or so of Liberal members, into one lobby against Ministers, and defeated them by a majority which probably consisted entirely of their own followers who were mine-interested.

Then, on another evening, something akin to this very nearly happened. For reasons which were sufficiently obvious afterwards, the Opposition had mustered strongly; the "golden youths" were all there in due time, and the "white-walcoat" section was in full force; and Colonel Taylor, who now and again resumes his function of "whipping" when an Opposition coup is projected, was exceedingly busy and mobile. Conjecture was at work as to what all this meant. Assuredly the representatives of the younger sons of the aristocracy did not come down at ten o'clock and stick to their places to hear Mr. M'Arthur overtly and rotundly "read" an essay on the Fiji Islanders. But it did so happen that the Government got into collision with a number of their own supporters, who agreed with the point of Mr. M'Arthur's motion, which Ministers decidedly opposed, and against which Mr. Gladstone delivered one of those splendid bursts of oratory and argumentation which now and then seem to come from him as it were by inspiration. Accordingly the Opposition, hoping to get some Liberal seceders into the lobby with them—the Ministerialists present being very few—refused to allow the motion to be withdrawn, and forced on a division. They were, however, foiled by the simple process of all the Ministerialists who had originally intended to vote for the motion adhering to the Government; and so there was a miss, which, under the circumstances, was as good as a mile. After this the Conservatives still held on, as it was now supposed, to give Mr. Anberon Herbert a taste of their qualities of antagonism when he began to assail certain rights of colleges in Oxford; and this notion was the more accepted because Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who is member for the University, was acting leader, Mr. Disraeli being absent. But Mr. Herbert was soon and easily shunted, being himself in a plastic, instead of, as usual, an obstinate and impracticable mood; and then the secret came out. At Manchester at Easter-tide, the one overt, distinct point of the policy of the Conservative party, as alleged to be laid down by Mr. Disraeli, was stern, unyielding opposition to the Burials Bill, by which Dissenters seek to enjoy the satisfaction, after their deaths—as some one really said in the course of a debate on the bill—of being buried in the consecrated ground of parish churchyards, the leader of the party promising to move its rejection, on the third reading, in person. On the particular night here alluded to this bill stood solitary on the orders of the day for committee, and it was called on at half-past one o'clock in the morning. Thereupon Mr. Osborne Morgan, the proprietor of the measure, simply moved to postpone it for a fortnight. At once the Opposition, so skilfully marshalled and so steadily held together for so many hours, gave one of their united lusty shouts of dissent, and with a development of singular tact, one of its sub-leaders, who is a most quiet, gentlemanly, and respected member, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, was put forward calmly to move that the bill be postponed to Sept. 3. The irony of the proposal was complete, and a few Nonconformist members, who seem to think it their duty to be always present when this measure is to the fore, found that they had fallen into a Parliamentary trap, and that the bill was quenched out for the Session. In vain Mr. Osborne Morgan screamed at the top of his somewhat shrill voice; in vain did Mr. Mundella thunder out threats and defiance with all the power of his rich baritone notes; and vain were the rumblings of Mr. Candlish's bass monotone. There sat the Conservative phalanx, inexorable as fate; and in the event the bill stood for consideration at a date when, probably, members will have been a month in the usual dispersedness of the autumn season.

Silver medals for long service and good conduct have been presented to the following non-commissioned officers at Aldershot:—Sergeant Coudron and Corporal Toner, 46th Regiment; Sergeant-Instructor Shaw and Corporal Franks, 102nd Regiment. Sergeant Shaw received a gratuity of £1, and Sergeant Coudron a gratuity of £5.

## PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

A short discussion took place yesterday week as to the power of calling out the yeomanry. On the motion of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Landed Owners Improvement Bill was read the second time after some criticism and opposition. Some other bills having been advanced a stage, the report of the amendments on the Ballot Bill was brought up. The Marquis of Ripon proposed to alter the hours of polling so that the poll should close in the six winter months at five o'clock, and during the six summer months at seven o'clock in the evening. This was agreed to. The Earl of Shaftesbury reproduced his clause for closing public-houses during the polling. This was opposed, and defeated by 37 votes to 15.

Lord Kimberley stated on Monday, in reply to Lord Belmore, that the new Act for the protection of the islanders of the Pacific Ocean had been vigorously enforced in the colony of Queensland against those by whom it had been violated. Lord Dunsany called the attention of their Lordships to the unsatisfactory condition of Ireland, as indicated by the four most recent county elections. Moreover, he complained of the administration of justice, and that men guilty of high treason were now simply designated "political offenders," and treated with a lenity utterly disproportionate to their offences. Lord Kimberley, although admitting that Ireland was in a position which in many respects was the very reverse of England, denied the existence of growing disaffection there. After some remarks from Lord Oramore, the subject dropped.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Elections (the Ballot) Bill was read the third time on Tuesday, after an ineffectual opposition on the part of Lord Denman, who moved its rejection but did not press his amendment to a division. The Marquis of Bristol moved to insert a clause providing for the employment of voting-papers. The clause was opposed by the Marquis of Ripon; and the Marquis of Salisbury, while expressing a strong opinion in favour of voting-papers, admitted that there was no use in flinging the amendment in the face of the House of Commons. The clause was negatived, and the bill passed. A bill to prevent the employment of children as acrobats and gymnasts was read the first time; and there was a brief conversation on the subject of navigating-lieutenants.

On Thursday the Royal Assent was given by Commission to a number of bills. Earl Granville made a statement on the Geneva Arbitration similar to that which had been made by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was engaged, in the early part of yesterday week, in completing its work in Committee on the Scotch Education Bill. The House afterwards went into Committee on the Coal-Mines Regulation Bill, and made some progress with the clauses. Discussions took place on the employment of women and girls on pit banks. At the evening sitting Mr. Fawcett brought forward a motion condemnatory of the present system as to the law officers of the Crown. He thought it was impossible that the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General could give proper attention to the public business while they had their private business to attend to, and advocated the appointment of a Minister of Justice, even at a much greater expense. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, which, he said, would deprive the country of a large annual saving. He denied that the public interest had ever suffered under the existing system. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Vernon Harcourt attacked the Government. Finally, the motion was negatived by 101 votes to 24.

On Monday Mr. Forster, replying to Sir C. Dilke, said the Government had not decided to open on Sundays either the Bethnal-green Museum, that at South Kensington, or any other under Government control. Mr. Bouverie complained that the Bishops' Resignation Bill having been smuggled through two stages by the Prime Minister, he has been prevented from introducing amendments. He was sharply rebuked for the use of hard words by Mr. Gladstone, who said he had no idea that other amendments were desired, and that he was not anxious to press the bill. The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, and was occupied the principal portion of the evening in discussing the votes for the militia, the yeomanry cavalry, and the volunteer forces, all of which were ultimately agreed to. The vote for the Post-Office packet service was also agreed to.

At the morning sitting, on Tuesday, The O'Donoghue asked the Prime Minister whether, having regard to Mr. Horsman's notice respecting the judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh on the Galway election petition, he would consent to give up the morning sitting on Friday, and allow the House to meet at four o'clock on that day. Mr. Horsman here interposed with an explanation to the effect that, in giving the notice referred to, he had no intention to deal with the matter from a partisan point of view, but should confine his observations to the manner in which the learned Judge had been denounced for the discharge of his public duties. Mr. Gladstone considered that discussion, in the absence of the evidence, would not only be inexpedient but mischievous, and calculated rather to increase the present excitement in Ireland. Under these circumstances he declined to comply with the request to alter the existing arrangement for a Friday morning sitting. On the order for considering the Scotch Education Bill as amended, some further amendments were introduced, and ultimately the bill was ordered to be read the third time on Thursday. The House then went again into Committee on the Coal-Mines Regulation Bill. Mr. S. Hill proposed to amend the clause which renders the owner, agent, or manager, liable for any breach of the previous provisions, by inserting the words "knowingly or wilfully." This amendment was opposed by the Home Secretary, but, after a long discussion, was carried against the Government by 185 to 170 votes. The House then resumed, and the sitting was suspended shortly before seven. On the House resuming, at nine o'clock, Mr. M'Arthur moved an address to the Crown to establish a British protectorate at Fiji, which led to a debate. Mr. M'Arthur proposed to withdraw the motion, but the House refused to permit it to be withdrawn, and the motion in its amended form was consequently put and negatived by a majority of 135 to 84. Mr. A. Herbert then moved a resolution requiring that alterations in the statutes of colleges in the University of Oxford shall be laid before Parliament; but, on an appeal to him by Mr. G. Hardy and Mr. Gladstone, he withdrew the motion. On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Burials Bill, Mr. Osborne Morgan proposed to postpone it till July 9; and Sir M. Beach moved, as an amendment, to postpone it till Sept. 3. On a division the motion was negatived by 130 to 78, and the amendment was adopted.

The early portion of Wednesday's sitting was occupied in discussing the motion of Mr. Gregory for the second reading of the Real Estates (Titles) Bill, the object of which is to simplify and render less expensive the present mode of transferring land. The bill, however, was eventually withdrawn. The next business was the second reading of the Occasional Sermons Bill, to empower the Bishops of the Church of England to grant the occasional loan of the pulpits of the Established Church to preachers belonging to other denomi-

nations. The bill met with a good deal of opposition, and, on a division, was lost by 177 to 116 votes. A discussion on the second reading of the Sale of Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Bill was cut short by the clock pointing to a quarter to six.

Mr. Gladstone, on Thursday, made a statement to the House as to the state of the proceedings at Geneva. On June 15 the arbitrators met at Geneva, when the agent of the United States, in conformity with the 5th article of the treaty, presented an argument showing the points upon which his Government relied. The British agent put in a declaration stating that in the view of his Government an adjournment was desirable, to give further time to come to an understanding. The United States agent asked for an adjournment in order to communicate with his Government. This was granted to the 17th. On that day the United States answer had not been received, and a further adjournment took place to the 19th. On the 19th the arbitrator made a statement to the following effect:—In their observations they wished it to be understood that they did not intend to express or imply an opinion upon the point that was in difference between the two Governments as to the interpretation or effect of the treaty. The arbitrators said they thought it right to state that, after the most careful perusal of all the documents and the points urged by the United States Government in respect to the indirect claims, they had arrived, individually and collectively, at the conclusion that these claims did not constitute, upon the principles of international law applicable to such cases, good foundation for an award of compensation between the two nations. This declaration having been made by the arbitrators of their own motion, the United States agent asked for an adjournment. This was granted, and the reply of the United States was received on the 25th, and was to the effect that the President accepted the declaration of the arbitrators, and he empowered his agent to say that the indirect claims would not be insisted upon before the tribunal, and therefore they might be excluded from the consideration of any award (Cheers). The British agent also accepted the declaration of the arbitrators, as it was in accordance with the contention which had always been insisted upon by England. At the meeting of the arbitrators that day England had withdrawn her application for any further adjournment, and the matter of this controversy, so far as it regarded the indirect claims, might now be considered as concluded (Loud cheers). Mr. Gladstone stated that the Lords' amendments to the Ballot Bill would be taken into consideration at a morning sitting on Friday, and it would be the duty of the Government, generally speaking, to advise the House of Commons to disagree with those amendments. In fact, they would rather sacrifice the bill than agree to some of those amendments. With regard to the principle of a scrutiny, the Government would not join issue with the House of Lords, but would propose to amend what the other House had done in this respect by inserting the clause as to a scrutiny which was embodied in the bill of 1870. The Government will also not contest the alterations made with regard to the hours of polling; but with most of the other amendments they would move to disagree. The Scotch Education Bill was read the third time and passed. The Mines Regulations Bill was then considered in Committee.

## THE CHURCH.

The Church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, built by Inigo Jones, was reopened on Sunday, after having been repaired and partly decorated.

Miss Miriam C. Roberts, of Wykeham Lodge, Hersham, Esher, has presented the Church of St. Andrew, Gorleston, Suffolk, with a peal of six bells. The church is about to be restored, under the care of Mr. J. T. Bottle, C.E.

The annual demonstration of Church-of-England Sunday Schools took place at Blackburn last Sunday. In the procession were nearly 14,000 scholars, exclusive of superintendents and teachers. The children were addressed by Mr. Birley, M.P., and the Rev. Canon Birch.

The corner-stone of the new parochial schools for the district parish of St. John the Evangelist, Holborn, which has been formed out of parts of the parishes of St. Andrew and St. George the Martyr, and includes the densely-populated and poor neighbourhoods of Brownlow-street, Theobald's-road, Kingsgate-street, Eagle-street, and parts adjacent, was laid, on Wednesday week, by Lady Marian Alford.

A meeting of Devonshire and Cornwall men in London was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Friday week, to promote the subscription for restoring the architectural glories of Exeter Cathedral. The Earl of Devon presided, and speeches were made by the Bishop of Exeter, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Eliot, Earl Fortescue, Sir John Duckworth, Mr. Alderman Besley, the Rev. Chancellor Harrington, and the architect, Mr. Gilbert Scott. About £25,000 has been expended, and £20,000 more is required, especially to clear the south side of the cathedral from the buildings that encumber it. The Dean and Chapter spend from £800 to £1200 yearly on the needful repairs.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. S. Cave, M.P., on Tuesday, presented the prizes to the successful students at University College. According to the report there were six ladies attending the classes, and there had been a grand total of over 1100 persons instructed within the course of a single session.

Wednesday was Speech Day at St. Paul's School. A voluminous list of honours gained by pupils during the past year was read. It was of an exceptionally satisfactory character, and included four fellowships at the Universities.

The Governors of King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, have appointed the Rev. A. R. Vardy, M.A., of the City of London School, Head Master, in the room of the Rev. Charles Evans, M.A., resigned.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the day classes at Owens College, Manchester, took place, yesterday week, at the Townhall. Mr. A. Nield presided.

The annual exhibition of prizes awarded at the midsummer examination at Great Yarmouth Grammar School took place, on Thursday week, under circumstances of peculiar interest. It was the first occasion on which the new building recently opened by the Prince of Wales was publicly used. Sir E. Lacon, Bart., M.P., occupied the chair, and distributed the prizes.

Wednesday last was the speech day at the De Aston School, Market Rasen—the Bishop of Nottingham presiding.



## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The death of John Forrester, the once famous detective, has occurred. Detecting would seem to be a healthy occupation, on one side at least, as Mr. Forrester lived to be eighty. In poor Haydon's picture of "Punch" there is a figure of one of the Forresters (brothers), "with hat up and mace in hand," ready to pounce upon a pickpocket as soon as he shall have snatched the handkerchief of a gentleman who is watching the show. But I think this is the brother Daniel. Mr. John Forrester I had occasion to instruct, a great many years ago, to endeavour to obtain a clue to some villainy that was being perpetrated for the purpose of extortion, and his very frank and simple manners struck me as remarkably unlike those of the conventional detective in the novel, and of course unlike anything on the stage. "You are all looking a good way off for the party," I remember he said, "and you will all be very angry with me for saying that he is close to your noses." Here he proved to be right. We were angry, but it was as he had suggested. To some delivery of mine, made with the amiable if unbounded self-confidence of youth, he answered "Well, that's—I won't observe that it's a strong thing to say, but it's what I call a 'long' thing," meaning, I assume, that it would require a good deal of proof to substantiate it. He was not quite so polite to a very smart clerk who was supposing himself to assist in the business, and to whom after Smartness had reiterated a supposition which Mr. Forrester had clearly shown to be idle, he said, "You've a head, Sir; yes, Sir, you've a head, Sir"—and after a pause he certainly explained away the compliment—"and a pin has a head, Sir." I heard an admirable character of Mr. John Forrester from everyone who knew him, and in the case I speak of I remember that he behaved like a gentleman in regard to the matter of guerdon. He belonged, I suppose, to a race now extinct.

Perhaps, after the kindness of the Prince and Princess of Wales in opening the East-End Exhibition on Monday, we shall hear less of the affectation of pretending not to know where Bethnal-green is. Some folk talk about that end of town as Mrs. Otter, in "The Silent Woman," goes on about the City. "Dreaming of the City, Sir, does me many affronts. It stained me a damask tablecloth, cost me eighteen pound at one time, and burnt me a black satin gown, as I stood by the fire at my Lady Centaure's chamber at the college, at another. A third time, at the Lords' masque, it dropt all my wire and my ruff with wax candle, that I could not go up to the banquet." Says a laughing wit to her, "I would not dwell in the City, an 'twere so fatal to me." "Yes, Sir; but I do take advice of my doctor to dream of it as little as I can." Ben Jonson's lady hath her antitypes. Yet Pepps could enjoy himself (where could he not, if there were music, fruit, wine, and pretty ladies?) at "Bednall Green." He went to Sir William Rider's to dinner. "A fine merry walk with the ladies alone after dinner in the garden. The greatest quantity of strawberries I ever saw, and very good." Sir Richard Wallace's generosity will bring the place into some fashion again. At least, all sensible folk will make a journey thither, and for the benefit of those who do not affect ignorance as to an interesting part of the capital, but who have never had occasion to understand the locality, be it said that Bethnal-green, which lies a little to the right of Shoreditch, a continuation of Bishopsgate-street, may be reached with perfect ease, and is just about as far from the Bank of England as Lincoln's-inn-fields are from Hyde Park-corner. The folk at the Green by no means think they live in an *ultima Thule*, and are more like poor little Michael, in Beaumont and Fletcher's play:—"Is not all the world Mile-end, mother."

The amusements of the humbler classes cannot be subjects of indifference to the right thinking. It appears that there are persons who take bonnets with them to the theatre. It is also shown that receptacles for these bonnets, and for tippets and the like, are provided by managers. Of course, my readers, who always go to private boxes, know nothing of persons with bonnets, or their ways and wants; but any zoological information is held valuable by the scientific. A dispute has arisen as to whether a manager is responsible for the articles which he takes in charge. The owner of a tippet, which she valued at three guineas, deposited it at a cloak-room at one of the theatres, and it was lost. She sued the management. The defence was that the manager was not bound to take care of things left, as ladies were not compelled to leave them. They were not permitted to wear bonnets in certain boxes, but might carry those articles into the boxes with them. The County Court Judge gave sentence for the defendant. As for the bonnet question, it seems no great hardship to have to take such things into a box while the present fashion lasts. We have all read of the voice so fine "that nothing lives 'twixt it and silence," and there is not very much between the bonnet of the day and bare-headedness. But any mountebank of a French he-milliner may order the ladies to revert to the old coal-scuttle, and, as he will be instantly and humbly obeyed, the nursing an article like that during the play will be a serious addition to the infliction of the play itself. However, the moral is, always go to a private box, and go in full evening dress, and then you will have very little discomfort, except from the uncomfortable chairs, from being perpetually bored to take "refreshment," from the bad ventilation; and from the entertainment.

But there was no discomfort in any entertainment in which Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the American actor, used to appear. He brightened up everybody else, and his own performance was genuine humour, with no infrequent touch of genuine pathos. All will be deeply grieved to learn (I see the statement in Wednesday's *Standard*) that Mr. Jefferson has been "suddenly withdrawn from the stage by a personal affliction"—the menaced loss of his eyesight. One of his eyes had become entirely obscured, and the other had weakened, in sympathy, as usual. But the result of an operation gives promise that blindness will be averted; but the writer adds that Mr. Jefferson's return to the stage is improbable. I hope the intimation—though it is almost needless—will reach him that in England, where, perhaps, his highest merits as an artist were best appreciated, there is the deepest regret at this visitation.

The same correspondent informs us that the news of the issue of the *Atalanta* and London struggle produced little or no effect in America. Our cousins had made up their minds that, though they can do almost everything else in the world far better than we can, they cannot beat us with the oar; and so the result of the race was accepted as matter of course. I hope, however, that they have been made to understand that the pluck of their champions was highly honoured; and I am certain that, if the Americans received a faithful account of the scene at Henley when their single athlete was applauded so enormously, they would believe in the good feeling of the myriads who are incapable of any sham enthusiasm. Mrs. Dawson Damer's carved face ("equal to Phidias," wrote that dear old Horace Walpole) never looked upon a more excited multitude than the crowd that cheered the American champion.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The summer conversazione at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, took place on Thursday evening.

Thirteen tons of strawberries have been sent from Cornwall during the last few days for the London market.

M. Gounod will give, at St. James's Hall, the concert which has been announced to be given in the Albert Hall.

The annual Radleian dinner was held, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday—the Earl of Kellie in the chair.

The Royal Botanic Society has arranged for a special evening fête and exhibition of floral table decorations in their gardens on July 11.

The annual inspection of her Majesty's body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was held, on Tuesday, in the garden of St. James's Palace.

The Duke of Teck presided at the annual meeting of the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, which was held, last Saturday, at St. James's Hall.

In the metropolis 1997 births and 1230 deaths were registered last week, the former having been 198, and the latter 140, below the average.

A great sale of jewellery, said to be the property of the empress of the French, took place at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, on Monday. The total amount realised was about £50,000.

The first day that the Bethnal-green branch of the South Kensington Museum was opened to the public the number of visitors registered at the turn-tables (admission free from ten a.m. to ten p.m.) was 25,557.

The election of three inmates to the Printers' Almshouses took place on Monday, resulting in the return of John Nichols, John Cragg, and Hannah Green. There are still four houses unoccupied through want of funds.

The fourth annual dinner of the Statistical Society was held, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, when a large company of gentlemen were present. The chair was occupied by Dr. William Farr.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided, on Friday week, at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Female School of Art, which took place, by his Lordship's permission, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The Lady Mayoress accompanied his Lordship.

A conversazione, the fourth of the session, was given on Thursday evening by the president and council of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, at the Suffolk-street Gallery, Pall-mall East. This terminates the most successful session experienced by this society.

The German Society of Athletes, whose head-quarters are at King's-cross, assembled, last Saturday evening, at the Crystal Palace, for their annual display. There was a good muster of the pupils, some German, some English, and the strife was carried on with the most fraternal good humour.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolitan district was 106,126, of whom 32,056 were in workhouses, and 74,070 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1871, these figures show a decrease of 18,341. The total number of vagrants relieved was 853.

The 114th annual meeting of the friends of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, and the annual examination of the children, took place, on Thursday week, at the institution, in Maitland Park, Haverstock-hill. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the morning meeting, and there was a crowded assemblage of the friends of the schools.

Sir John Bennett and Sir Francis Truscott invited to the annual Sheriffs' dinner, given to the Judges on Thursday evening, the whole of the members of the Corporation and a distinguished party of the representatives of literature, commerce, and the Bar. From 400 to 500 dined at the Freemasons' Tavern.

More than 2000 railway employes, on Wednesday night, assembled at the Arundel Hall, "for the purpose of endeavouring to bring public sympathy more directly in connection with the Railway Servants' Association." Mr. Morley, M.P., presided. Mr. Bass, M.P., was presented with a memorial, thanking the hon. gentleman for the efforts he had made to improve the condition of the class represented at this gathering.

Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" will be performed, on Wednesday evening next, at the Royal Albert Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society. This favourite oratorio contains some of Handel's most popular airs and choruses. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Foli will be the principal vocalists, with band and chorus of 1000 performers, under Sir Michael Costa's direction.

The long and great success of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment prove that there is a public eager to patronise compositions of a high order, rendered with a perfection which constant repetition and the consequent habitual acquaintance with each other's efforts, enable a company to achieve. The present programme will be retained to the end of the season, now fast drawing to a close.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons which has been considering the Thames Embankment Bill on Monday declared the preamble proved. This measure empowers the Metropolitan Board of Works to "acquire" a certain portion of the land at a price which the Crown fixes at £3000. The Treasury having thus obtained all that is asked for, the counsel for the Metropolitan Board of Works declined to take part in arranging the clauses of the Bill.

The Bishop of Winchester, in his capacity as visitor of St. John's Middle-Class Schools, Kennington, presided, last Saturday evening, at the annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors—boys and girls. The Bishop expressed his gratification at finding that that important part of a boy's education, his physical training, had not been overlooked in that school, but that the teachers were mindful of the fact that there were occasions when even Greek must give place to a knowledge of swimming.

The Conservative demonstration in London, on Monday began by a conference of the "National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations." Lord George Hamilton, who presided, took occasion to remark, in proposing the adoption of the report, that there was not a single thing in which the Liberal party were united, and not a single thing in which the Conservative party were disunited. In the evening there was a banquet at the Crystal Palace, attended by nearly 2000 persons. Mr. Disraeli delivered a speech of an hour's duration, in which he defined Conservatism as essentially national; and while denying that their only policy was sanitary legislation—the importance of which, however, he enforced—insisted that their chief function was to maintain the institutions of the country.

Monday being Midsummer Day, Mr. Alderman White and Mr. Edward Brooke were unanimously elected by the liverymen of London to fill the office of Sheriffs in the room of Sir F. Truscott and Sir J. Bennett, who retire at Michaelmas.

A great meeting was held in Bermondsey yesterday week, when the scarcity of water in that neighbourhood was made the subject of grave complaint. It was resolved to draw up a memorial for presentation to the Board of Trade; and Mr. Locke, M.P., who was present, promised to render assistance in removing an evil so severely felt and so fraught with danger to the health of a dense population.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Noble William Russell, Duke of Bedford, who died on the 26th ult., at his town residence, Belgrave-square, aged sixty-three, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 13th inst., by his Lordship's cousin, the Most Noble Francis Charles Hastings Russell, ninth Duke of Bedford, the sole executor. The personality was sworn under £600,000. The deceased nobleman was the only son of Francis, the seventh Duke, and died unmarried. The will is brief and bears date July 12, 1870, with two codicils, both dated Dec. 5, 1871. His Lordship has left liberal legacies and annuities to his servants, free of duty; there are a few other bequests. The jewels are to descend as heirlooms with the Woburn Abbey estates. All estates in Middlesex vested in his Lordship he leaves to his cousin and successor to the title; and all estates under the will of his late father will pass under the same trusts as were settled by his late father's will. His Lordship bequeaths the residue of his personal estate to his said cousin, the present Duke.

The will of the late Mr. Thomas Holme, of the City-road, formerly of Norton-folgate, was proved in the London Court, on the 21st inst., under £100,000 personality, the greater portion of which he has left to charitable institutions, amounting, as under, to £89,000. To each of the fourteen following £5000:—The Stationers' Company, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales; Society for the Promotion of the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels; the Association Fund for Repairing York Minster and that of the Salisbury Cathedral, National Benevolent Institution, Royal National Life-Boat Institution, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, King's College Hospital, London Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Charing-cross Hospital; to the Royal Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, £10,000; the Blind School of St. George's-fields, £3000; the Asylum for Idiots and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £2000 each; the Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Criminal Boys and to the Cancer Hospital, £1000 each.

The will of Joshua Lockwood, Esq., of Hawley House, Hants, who died at Cannes, in France, April 8 last, aged eighty-two, was proved in London, on the 4th inst., under £60,000 personality, by his son-in-law, Charles Randall, Quincey Rew, and William Benjamin Paterson, Esqrs., the acting executors, the wife, who is appointed executrix, having renounced. The legacies are numerous and liberal to nephew, nieces, and other relatives and friends. To his wife he leaves a life interest in his freehold estates and in the residue of his personal property, and after her decease he bequeaths the same in like manner to his daughter and her husband, and to his (the testator's) sister. There are large reversionary bequests on the decease of the above-named parties to charitable institutions, amongst them the following:—Poor Clergy, £10,000; St. George's Hospital, £5000; King's College Hospital, £2000; Clergy Orphan and Widows Corporation, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Colonial and Continental Society, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, each £1000; and bequests to several other societies, and also to the Bishop of London's Fund and the Bishop of Winchester's Fund for church purposes.

The will of Miss Mary Shephard, of Clifton Wood House, Clifton, Somerset, dated Sept. 22, 1860, was proved under £60,000, and contains the following charitable bequests:—To the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates, the National School Society, and the Church Building Society, each £100.

The residue of the estate of the late Miss Betsy Wilkinson, of Kennington, has just been equally divided, in accordance with the terms of the will, between the British and Foreign Bible, the British and Foreign Sailors, and the Religious Tract Societies; each of these institutions thus receiving the sum of £3220 8s. 5d.

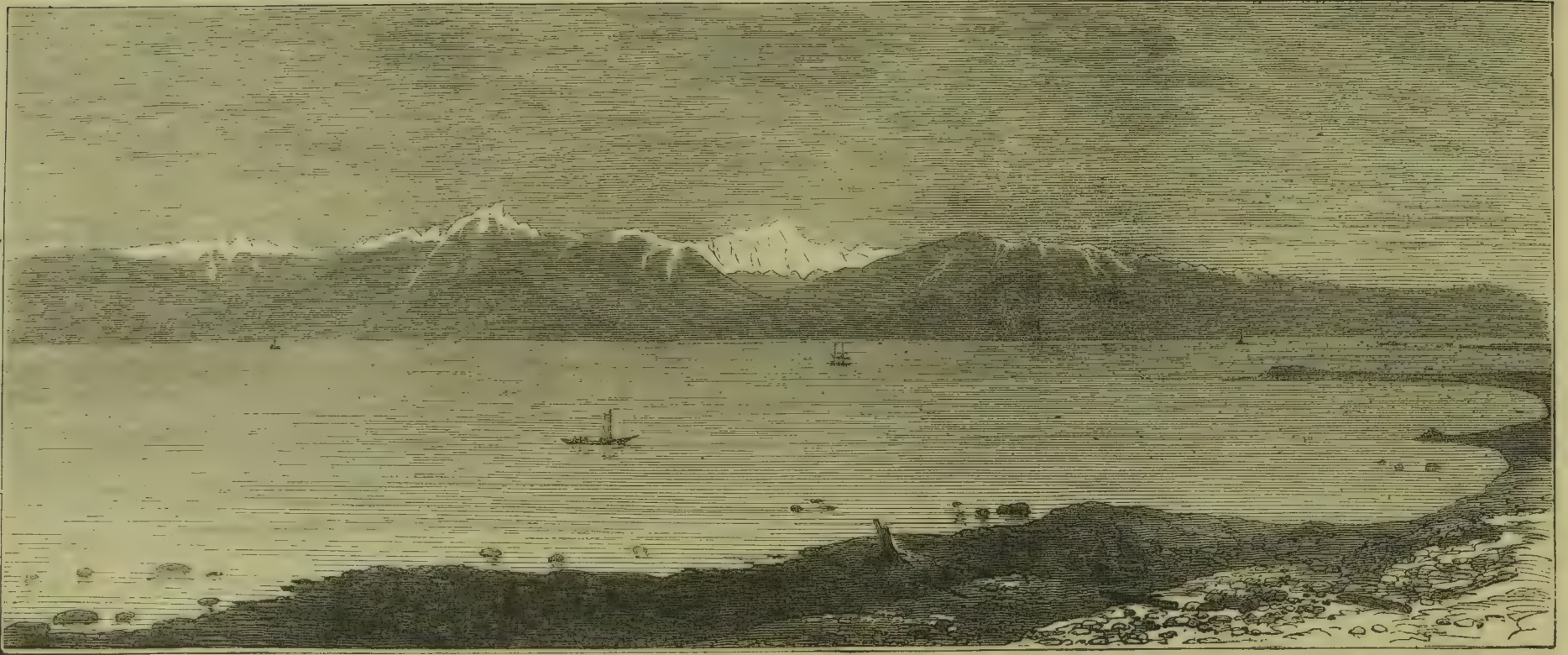
The wills of the undermentioned have been proved:—The Hon. Walter Wrottesley, barrister-at-law, formerly of Lincoln's Inn and Chester-square, and late of Bournemouth, under £2000 personality; Rear-Admiral J. F. A. Wainwright, under £4000; Colonel John Carpendale, R.E., chief engineer and secretary of the government of Fort St. George, Madras, under a nominal sum; Lieutenant-Colonel F. Tudor, under £2000; Surgeon-Major John Borlase Stevens, H.M. Indian Army, nominal sum; Henry Hudson, late cook of Trinity College, Cambridge University (at Peterborough) under £14,000.

The stamp duty on probates of wills and letters of administration, numbering 35,999, for the last year amounted to £1,989,318, and for the previous year to £1,800,000.

Lord Desart has been elected an Irish representative peer.

Prizes were distributed, yesterday week, to the cadets on board the Thames marine officers' training-ship Worcester, lying off Greenhithe, by the First Lord of the Admiralty, who expressed his satisfaction at the course of instruction given on board such ships as the Worcester and the Conway, and said it was of importance that the great shipowners of the country should appreciate the immense advantages which must result from institutions like these. Mr. Goschen added that the Admiralty would annually select a certain number from the Worcester, and make them midshipmen in the Royal Naval Reserve. He hoped they might be able to revive the practice of giving a cadetship annually to a boy from the Worcester, which would give further effect to the Queen's prize.—Mr. Goschen, on Wednesday, distributed the prizes on board the Liverpool school-frigate Conway. The right hon. gentleman expressed the deep interest of the Admiralty in these institutions, and spoke of the confidence with which, in a national emergency, the people would rely upon the naval reserves, and upon the public spirit and intelligence of the officers in the mercantile marine.—Lord Shaftesbury, on the same day, presided at the presentation of prizes to the boys of the training-ship Chichester, moored off Greenhithe. An encouraging report of the work represented by the course of teaching and discipline on board the Chichester was presented.





STRAIT OF FUCA, WITH MOUNT OLYMPUS, NORTH AMERICA.

### WASHINGTON TERRITORY, NORTH-WEST AMERICA.

The long-standing dispute between the Government of her Majesty Queen Victoria and that of the United States concerning the sovereignty of the little isle of San Juan, in the archipelago inside Vancouver Island, opposite the coast of Washington Territory, is to be settled by the arbitration of the German Emperor William. A clear explanation of this matter, with a map of the archipelago and neighbouring shores, was given in this Journal so far back as October, 1859. It will only be needful to remind our readers that Vancouver Island belongs to the British Empire, as well as the northern portion of the American continent, usually called British Columbia; but the boundary line across the mainland, separating British Columbia to the south from the Oregon Territory of the United States Federation, was fixed by the treaty of 1846 at the 49th parallel of north latitude, which gives to the United States a large portion of the mainland coast opposite the south-eastern part of Vancouver Island. That island, about the size of Ireland, has the Strait of Fuca, or San Juan de Fuca, dividing it from the mainland to the south, and the Gulf of Georgia, an inland sea, to the east. Between these wide and open pieces of water is the group of smaller

isles, the chief of which, San Juan, is now in dispute. The treaty of 1846 provided that the boundary line should be carried westward from the American mainland shore "to the middle of the channel, and thence southerly" to the Strait of Fuca. Now there are several different channels among these islands. The Haro channel passes near Vancouver Island, on the west side of the archipelago; the Rosario channel passes on the east side, near the continental shore of the archipelago; and the ownership of San Juan and the other little islands must depend upon whether the Haro or the Rosario channel be the one intended in the treaty. The territory of Washington was formed in 1853, by an Act of Congress, out of the northern portion of the Oregon territory. It is a land of picturesque and romantic scenery, with great forests and mountains. The views we have engraved are from the photographs taken in the summer of last year by Hayden's Geological Surveying Expedition for the United States Government. Mount Baker, 10,700 ft. high, is situated not far from the northern frontier, bordering on British Columbia and the Fraser River gold district. The other view, from the Strait of Fuca looking south, takes in part of the Olympian range, with Mount Olympus, 8138 ft. high, in the middle. The capital city of Washington territory is also called Olympia, but its population is that of a village—only a few hundred persons. The whole territory is stated in Bacon's "Descriptive Hand-

book of America" to contain 15,000 people. Its mineral resources are believed to be of great value.

### GREAT FIRE AT WARRINGTON.

The old Cockhedge Factory at Warrington, belonging to Messrs. Armitage and Rigbys, built nearly three quarters of a century ago, but much enlarged from time to time, employed 900 persons in cotton-spinning, calico-weaving, and dyeing, all on the same premises. On the evening of Saturday, the 15th, a fire broke out in the spinning department, a building of five stories, containing eight large rooms, in each of which rooms were two pair of spinning-mules, with 14,000 throstles and 21,000 mule-spindles altogether. This building, situated in Orford-street, parallel with Buttermarket-street, adjoined the other departments of the factory. The alarm was given at eight o'clock, and several engines were presently at work to quench the flames; but it was impossible to save the spinning department, except 6000 spindles and a portion of the stock, with the steam-engines that worked the spinning machinery. The damage is estimated at from £50,000 to £80,000. The building and the stock were insured in several offices to the full amount. About 420 persons are thrown out of work by this disaster.

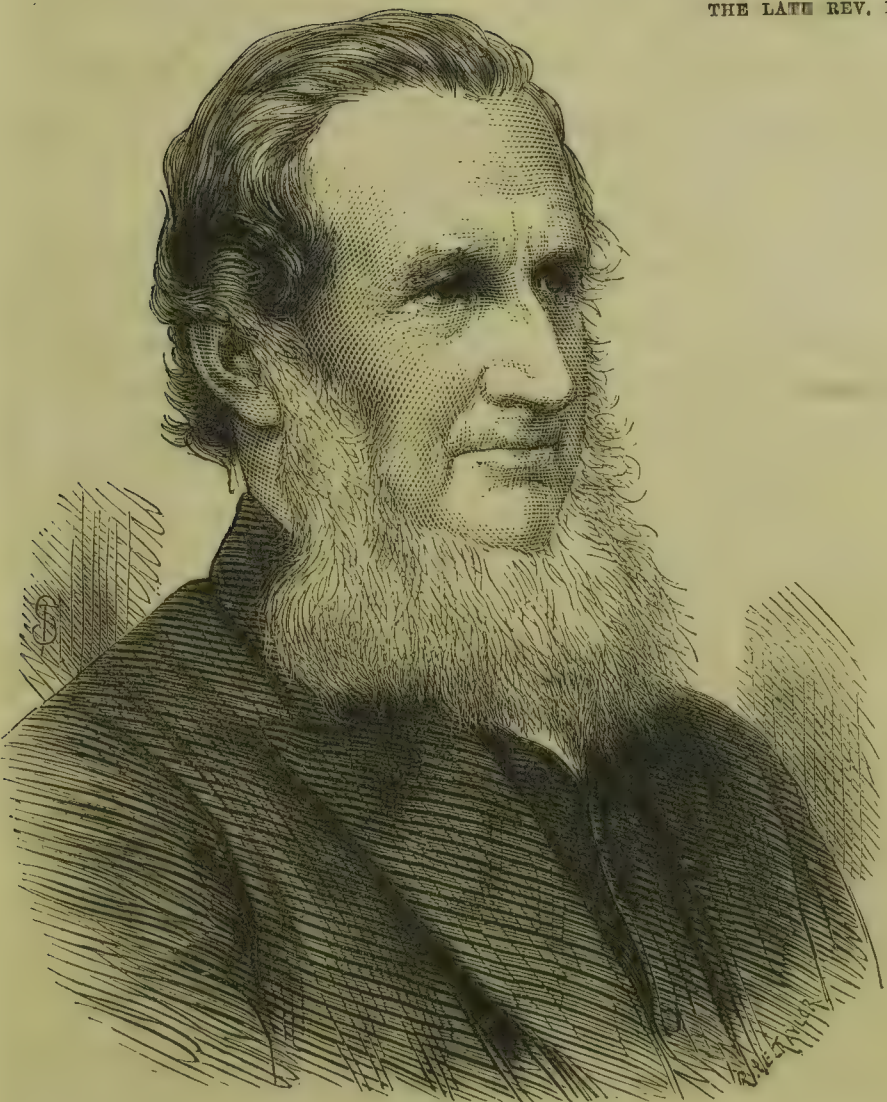


BURNING OF THE COCKHEDGE MILL, WARRINGTON.





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THE LATE REV. W. ELLIS, THE MISSIONARY.



THE LATE VERY REV. DR. JEREMIE, DEAN OF LINCOLN.







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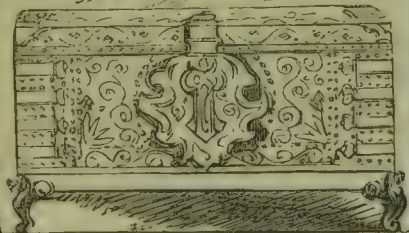
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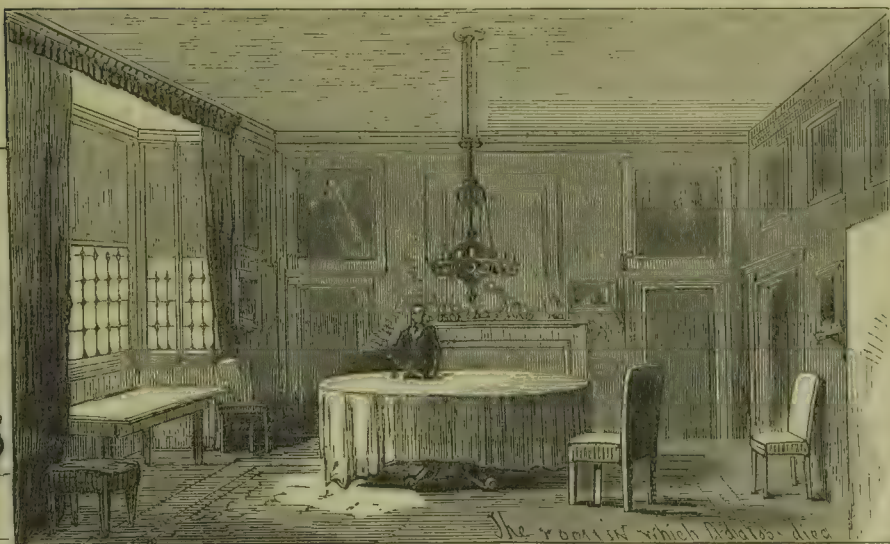
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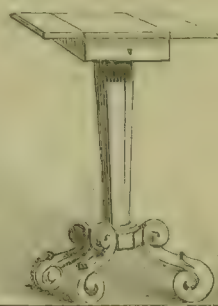




Stephen Fox's money chest



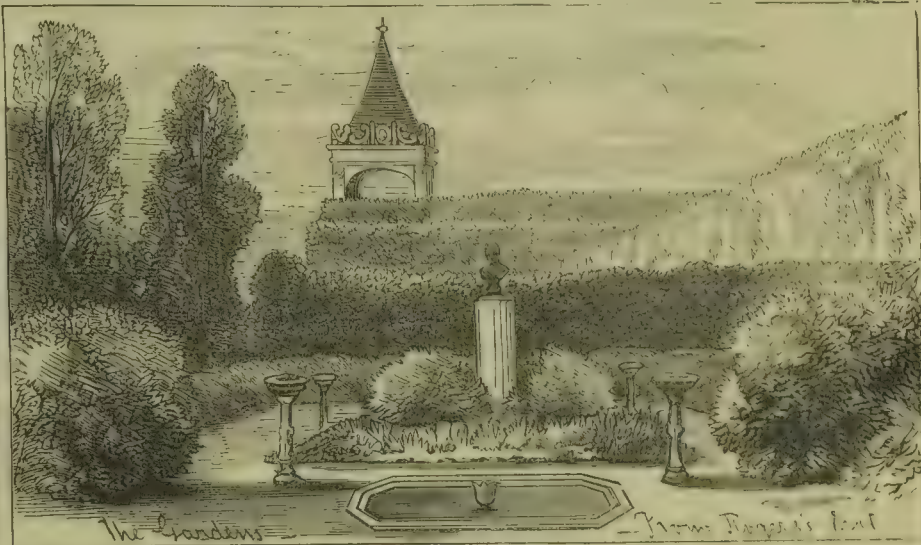
The room in which Addiscombe died



Addiscombe's writing desk

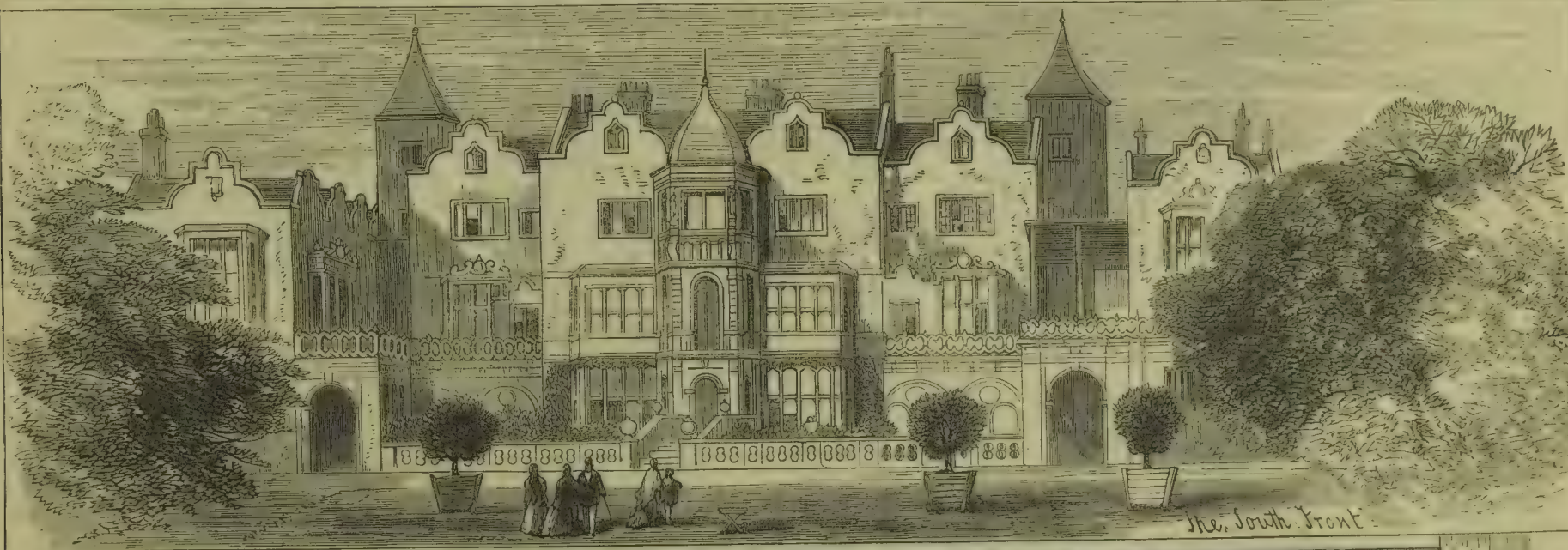


The garden

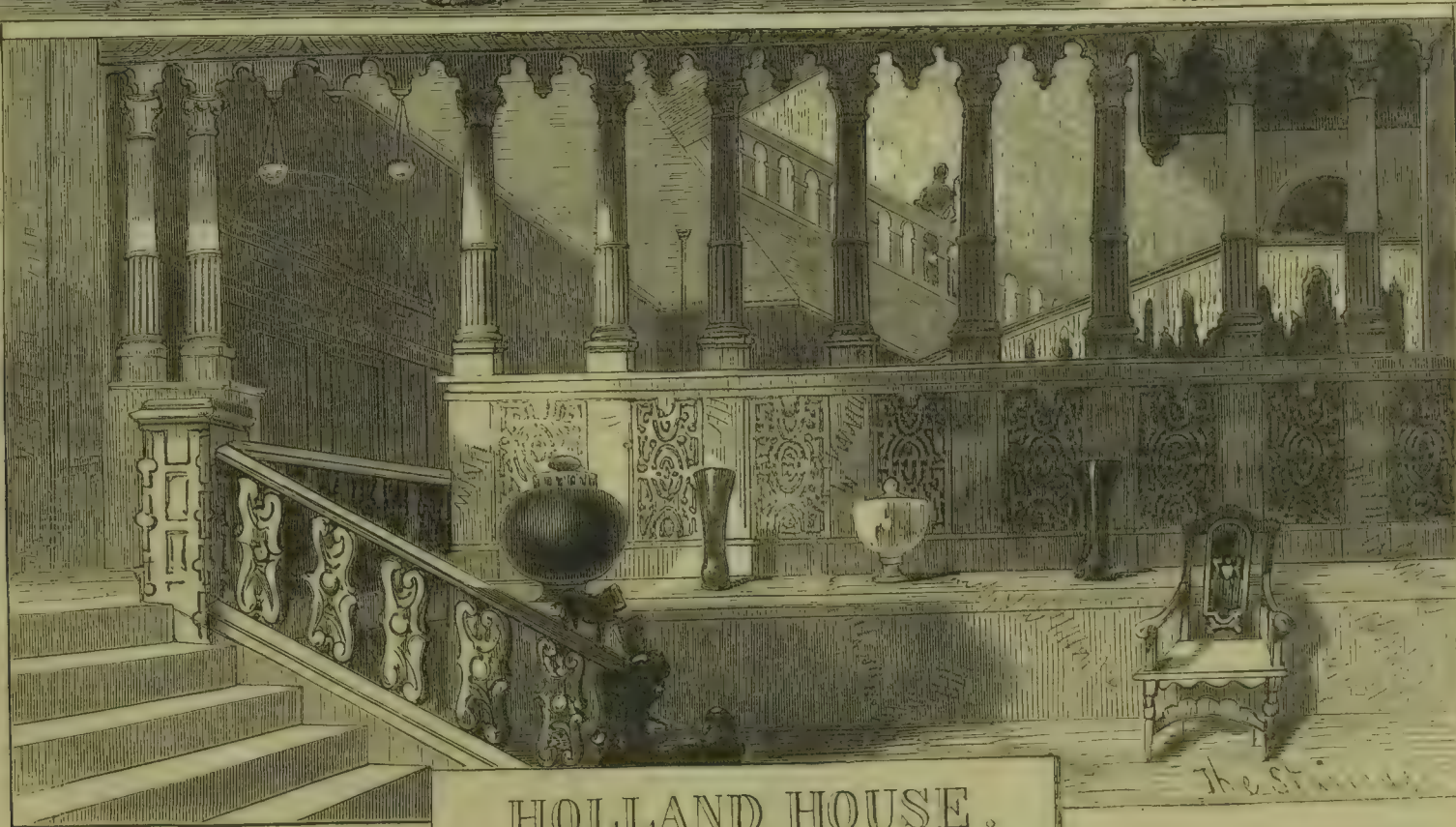


The garden

From Rogers's point



The south front



HOLLAND HOUSE.



## HOLLAND HOUSE.

This ancient and stately mansion, which was the scene of nuptial festivities last Thursday, upon the marriage of Miss Fox, Lady Holland's adopted daughter, to Prince Lichtenstein, is a familiar object of local interest to every Londoner. Its unique advantages of situation, in a grassy park, surrounded by fine elm-trees, which extends over a large space west of Kensington, from the Hammersmith-road stretching northward to Notting-hill, must have been noticed by all who have been in the neighbourhood. The house itself, part of which has stood two centuries and a half, is a fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture; and its rooms contain many valuable works of art, and other beautiful or curious objects. But what makes it especially attractive to the minds of educated Englishmen is the association of some of the brightest names in the last generation with the constant hospitality that was here exercised by Henry Richard, the third Lord Holland. It has been remarked by Lord Macaulay, that "Holland House can boast of a greater number of inmates distinguished in political and literary history than any other private dwelling in England." For "inmates," we should perhaps read "guests," and the observation is just, if its comparison be restricted to the number of eminent persons who were received here in the lifetime of an individual host. The Lord Holland of that day was the great dinner-giver of the Whig party; and he was also the liberal and genial patron of literature and fine art. Clever men were made ever welcome at his table, and witty talk was encouraged. Charles Fox and Sheridan had bequeathed the example of this alliance between the agreeable personalities of statesmanship and scholarship, or connoisseurship, in their lighter moods. The sequel is written in Lord Russell's "Life of Thomas Moore," and in the reported good sayings of Sydney Smith, Jeffrey, and Rogers, with others, who keep their place among the literary and conversational lights of the pre-Victorian era.

But Holland House could boast of earlier associations with famous names in English literature. That of Addison is a fair name, though not a great one, and he was not only an inmate, but the master of Holland House—the husband of its lady mistress, at least—for three years before his death. She, the Dowager Countess of Holland and Warwick, had a son, the young Earl, who died in 1721, two years after his stepfather, Addison, and the title then became extinct by the failure of heirs to Henry Rich, the first Earl, created a peer by James I. He was beheaded by Cromwell, for an attempt to restore King Charles, in 1649. This loyal but unfortunate nobleman was son-in-law to Sir Walter Cope, who built the central part of Holland House in 1607. It was the manor-house of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, and the estate still comprises great part of that parish. It passed to Henry Rich with Cope's daughter. The same Henry Rich added the wings and connecting arcades to the house. During the usurpation of power by Cromwell the house was occupied as military head-quarters by the Lord General Fairfax. It was given back to the Rich family at the Restoration. A hundred years later, in 1762, it was purchased by the Right Hon. Henry Fox, brother to the first Earl of Ilchester, and second son of old Sir Stephen Fox, a Paymaster of the Forces, a Lord of the Treasury, and founder of Chelsea Hospital, who died in 1716, at the age of ninety. This Henry Fox, a Secretary of State, and a conspicuous person in the politics of George II.'s reign, was created Baron Holland, of Foxley, in Wilts, when he bought Holland House. The barony of Holland—or, rather, two baronies—have been inherited by four successive descendants of his line, the last of whom, Henry Edward Fox (sometime British Envoy to the Court of Tuscany), died at Naples, in December, 1859, leaving no heir to the titles. His widow, the present Lady Holland, a daughter of the late Earl of Coventry, now occupies Holland House. The late Lord Holland, sometimes called Vassall Holland from his mother's name, was great-grandson of Henry Fox, the first Baron Holland. He was born in 1802, and succeeded to the titles and estates in 1840, on the death of his father, Henry Richard, third Baron Holland, the renowned entertainer of Whigs and wits. Charles James Fox was uncle to that third Lord Holland.

The house, of which we give some Illustrations, is built of red brick, with some portions in stone. It underwent considerable alterations in the time of the late Lord Holland. The entrance was changed; and the arrangement of the ground floor and first floor, towards the south front, which now overlooks a terrace-garden elevated high above the park. The central projecting front, of stone, designed by Inigo Jones for a porch, does not now contain the principal entrance. But the general aspect of the original building is preserved. Its most ancient part remains, internally and externally, as it was in the time of Charles I. The grand staircase, with its arched balustrades of carved oak, has been completed in the same style. The Gilt Room shows yet the wall decorations, of fleurs-de-lis and crosslets, alternately on blue and red ground, wreathed with palm and laurel, which Henry Rich, the first Earl, prepared when King Charles and Queen Henrietta Maria were to be his guests. Other apartments are filled with tokens and relics of the eighteenth-century period, from Henry Fox, the first Baron, to his grandson, the third Baron Holland. The huge money-chest of their ancestor, old Sir Stephen Fox, is kept in the White Parlour, formerly called the Oak Room, which was once a private chapel. The Crimson Drawing-Room is adorned with pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose handiwork, indeed, with that of Velasquez, Sir Peter Lely, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and other artists, is abundant throughout the house. Among the charming pictures by Reynolds is that which shows Lady Susan Lennox, at a bay window of this house, leaning out to take a dove from the hands of another fair maiden, Lady Susan Strangways; with Charles Fox, a boy of fourteen, standing beside them. Portraits of Charles Fox and other members of the family, portraits of Sheridan, Baretti, Moore, Luttrell, Rogers, Sydney Smith, and many distinguished men of letters, are displayed in the reception-rooms. Busts of the chiefs of the Whig party, of King George IV., King William IV., Henri IV. of France, Napoleon I., and the Royal Dukes of Cambridge and Sussex, with the bust of Lord Holland, ornament the entrance-hall. Tapestry is hung on the walls of the vestibule and staircase hall. The long gallery in the west wing is fitted up as a library. It was here that Addison used to walk up and down, a length of 102 ft. from end to end, while engaged in composition. A portrait of him is placed over the door outside, with an autograph glazed and framed. The room in which Addison died, June 17, 1719, is now furnished in a different manner, but must be regarded with interest. His writing-desk is carefully preserved. In the cabinets, and on the walls, shelves, and tables, throughout the house, are seen an infinite variety of personal relics, for the collection of which the third Lord Holland, fifty or sixty years ago, had a decided taste. Snuffboxes, watches, rings, penknives, old letters, and scraps of writing, intermixed with miniature portraits, are curiously set forth, provoking endless biographical anecdote or gossip. No person with the ordinary amount of information concerning modern history and literature could fail to find plenty of mental occupation for a solitary hour in Holland House.

The gardens, on the west side, have a somewhat formal appearance viewed from the windows, but afford pleasant walks and some beautiful retreats. They are traversed by a high terrace, raised upon arches, the masonry of which is clothed with ivy. This structure formerly belonged to the stables and coach-houses, extending a good distance from the dwelling-house. The old coach-house is now called "the ball-room," and may be used for dancing, with suitable preparation. A conservatory and orangery are adjacent. The summer-house or covered seat, where the author of the "Pleasures of Memory" used to sit, looks across the Dutch garden, towards those buildings. Lord Holland's friendly couplet is inscribed above the seat:—

Here Rogers sat, and here for ever dwell,  
With me, those Pleasures that he sang so well.

Beneath these lines is a longer piece of verse, written by Luttrell, in which that lively companion affects to complain that the Muse will not be propitious to him sitting in the poet's seat. Hence passing on, through the ivied arches, a pleasant lawn is approached, where noble trees terminate the westward view. This is the scene of the "Garden Party," which forms the subject of our two-page Engraving. Some further Illustrations will be given next week.

## THE LATE DR. NORMAN MACLEOD.

The funeral of the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., minister of the Barony Church, at Glasgow, and editor of *Good Words*, took place on Thursday week, in the churchyard at Campsie, a few miles from that city. It was attended by Dr. Robertson, on behalf of the Queen and several of her sons and daughters, and by the Hon. Eliot Yorke, for the Duke of Edinburgh, to show their regard for the deceased, whom her Majesty had often received at Balmoral and at Windsor Castle. The popularity of Dr. Norman Macleod, both as an apostle of liberal Christianity and a contributor to the current English literature of the day, was great, not only in North Britain, but south of the Tweed; and in the colonies, in India, and in the United States of America, his merits were justly esteemed. His writings and preachings, though of sterling good quality, were scarcely the best of him; it was by the genial virtues of his personal character, by the winning presence and behaviour of the man, that he gained the strongest hold upon large numbers of his countrymen. Generous and courageous frankness, good humour and harmless fun, combined with heartfelt piety and evangelical zeal, made this Scottish minister of religion a favourite with all classes, and in the world as in the Church. But the influence he possessed was so generally understood, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it here, or to compare his example with that of others in a similar position, who have preferred to rely upon sacerdotal pretensions or theological pedantries of one kind and another, instead of "becoming all things to all men" for the sake of conciliating estranged minds to a sublime and beneficent faith.

The career of Norman Macleod was not very eventful in its outward incidents. He was born at Campbelltown, Argyleshire, in 1812, a son of the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, Holyrood, and minister of St. Columba's, Glasgow, but sometime of Morven, that "Highland parish" in a wild district of Western Scotland, which the son has well described. He was educated partly at the University of Glasgow, next at a German University, and finally at the University of Edinburgh. We have seen many instances, in this generation, of the fine educational product of such a combination between the academical influences of Scotland and Germany, which have been happily united in training some of the brightest men of our time. Norman Macleod, having studied divinity at Edinburgh under Chalmers, was ordained in the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and in 1838 became minister of the parish of Loudoun, in Ayrshire, whence he removed, in 1843, to Dalkeith, near Edinburgh. He refrained from taking part in the Disruption and Free Kirk movement. In 1860 he was sent by the General Assembly on a mission to Canada for business in the affairs of the Church. About this time he undertook the editorship of the *Edinburgh Christian Magazine*, which he conducted ten years. In 1851 he accepted a call to the important ministry of the Barony Church at Glasgow, where his pastoral duties, including the founding and superintending home missions, charities, and schools, were made very onerous by the wants of a teeming poor population. In October, 1854, he chanced to preach before the Queen, who thus speaks of him in her "Journal of Our Life in the Highlands":—"We went to Kirk, as usual, at twelve o'clock. The service was performed by the Rev. Norman Macleod, of Glasgow, son of Dr. Macleod, and anything finer I never heard. The sermon (entirely extempore) was quite admirable—so simple and so eloquent, and so beautifully argued and put. The text was from the account of the coming of Nicodemus to Christ by night (St. John, chap. 3). Mr. Macleod showed in the sermon how we all tried to please self and live for that, and in so doing found no rest. Christ had come not only to die for us, but to show how we were to live. The second prayer was very touching; his allusions to us were so simple, saying, after his mention of us, 'bless their children!' It gave me a lump in my throat; as also when he prayed for 'the dying, the wounded, the widows, and the orphans.' Everyone came back delighted, and how satisfactory it is to come back from church with such feelings! The servants and the Highlanders, all were quite delighted."

The Queen appointed Dr. Norman Macleod (he took his degree of D.D. in 1858) one of her chaplains for Scotland, and made him Dean of the Order of the Thistle. He remained till death in the ministry of his great city parish; but in 1860, when Mr. Strahan, the enterprising publisher, now of Ludgate-hill, London, started the monthly magazine called *Good Words*, its editorship was intrusted to Dr. Macleod, who has carried it on with entire success. The numerous essays, stories, sketches, and songs or verse compositions written by him for that journal, some of which have been reprinted in separate or collective volumes, will be gratefully remembered by a hundred thousand readers. His high personal character and social influence were exerted also in procuring the literary assistance of several distinguished personages—the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Gladstone, and some eminent prelates of the English Church, who would otherwise probably not have consented to write for a popular magazine. Dr. Norman Macleod made the tour of Palestine, and visited India in 1867, being commissioned on the latter occasion to inspect the Scottish Church Missions. He has reported his observations in pleasant books of travel. It was his intention to have gone to America this year. The last sermon he preached was one before the Queen, at the Crathie parish church, near Balmoral, on the 29th ult., and on the 16th inst. he died, having long suffered from a disease of the membrane around the heart, supposed to have been caused by exposure in his travels, and to have been aggravated by his severe labours. He was Moderator, or President, of the General Assembly of the Church in 1869. It has seemed fittest here to speak of him as known to the general British public of laymen, without

reference to ecclesiastical controversies in Scotland—the Sabbath question, the patronage question, or niceties of theological doctrine. Whatever may be thought of these matters, Dr. Norman Macleod was a good Christian and a man of good sense; having, moreover, "a good report of them which are without."

The Portrait engraved is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

## THE LATE DEAN OF LINCOLN.

The death of the Very Rev. James Amiraux Jeremie, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, was recorded in our last. He was born in Guernsey, in 1802, and was educated first at Blundell's School, Tiverton, in Devonshire, then at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1824, the first year of the classical tripos. He was afterwards elected a Fellow of his college. While at the University he twice gained the Norrisian Divinity prize, and once the Hulsean prize, for essays upon the evidences of Christianity. In 1833 he was appointed Christian Advocate in the University, upon which occasion he wrote a special treatise. In that year he was elected to the classical professorship of the East India Company's Civil Service College at Haileybury. About the same time he was ordained, and the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Kaye, chose him for his Examining Chaplain. Some years after he joined the staff of professors at Haileybury, the office of Dean of that college became vacant, and Dr. Jeremie was selected to hold it. His classical scholarship, his faculty as a teacher, and his kindly sympathy with young men, had gained him the esteem of the students; but the manner in which he maintained the discipline of the college, the moral influence that he exercised, and his religious exhortations, were singularly effective for good. There is reason to think that Dr. Jeremie's labours at Haileybury contributed in no slight measure to the formation of that high and firm tone of character in the East India Civil Service which was signally displayed when the mutiny of 1857 broke out. In 1848 he was appointed Sub-Dean and Canon Residentiary in Lincoln Cathedral, and in 1850 was nominated by Lord John Russell, then Prime Minister, to the Regius Professorship of divinity in the University, on the elevation of the Right Rev. Dr. Alfred Ollivant to the Bishopric of Llandaff. With the professorship he held the valuable living of Somersham, Hunts, which is annexed to it by Act of Parliament. In 1864, on the death of the Very Rev. Dr. Garnier, Lord Palmerston nominated him to the Deanery of Lincoln, which he held until his death. In 1852, at the request of Archbishop Sumner, he preached the Latin "Concio ad clerum" before the newly-elected Convocation at St. Paul's. Amongst his published works are many Haileybury, commemoration, funeral, and other sermons. Some time ago Dr. Jeremie resigned the Regius Professorship, and was succeeded in it by Canon Westcott, B.D. The Dean was never married. His portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Mason and Co., of Old Bond-street.

## THE LATE REV. W. ELLIS.

This veteran missionary and historian of missions, whose death was lately recorded, had been connected with the London Missionary Society from the year 1814. He was born in 1795, and, having been educated for the ministry and ordained in the Independent or Congregational religious communion, went out in 1816 to the South Sea Islands. He was accompanied by his first wife, having married Miss Charlotte Moore, a young lady devoted, like himself, to the missionary service. In 1823 he joined the deputation sent to the Sandwich Islands in H.M.S. *Mermaid*. Having returned to England in 1826, he published the narrative of "A Tour in Hawaii," which was followed by his "Polynesian Researches." In 1832 he was appointed foreign secretary to the London Missionary Society. This post he held during seven years, but the state of his health obliged him to resign it. His first wife died in 1835, and he married, two years afterwards, Miss Sarah Stickney, the well-known authoress of "The Women of England," and other treatises on female education. Having recovered his health, Mr. Ellis went on a missionary errand to Madagascar, which country he visited again in 1853, and a third time in 1861, staying there till 1865. He wrote a "History of Madagascar," giving an interesting account of the state of its people; and he exerted himself, with good success, to restore the Christian missions originally established there under the protection of Radama, but overthrown by the cruel persecutions in the reign of Queen Ranavelo, upon whose death her son adopted a policy more favourable to the welfare of his subjects. Mr. Ellis was upon one occasion invited by the Archbishop of Canterbury to take orders in the Episcopalian Church of England, with a view to his consecration as Bishop of Madagascar; but he felt it his duty to decline this proposal. He was author of several books in addition to those above mentioned: a "Vindication of the South Sea Missions," a "History of the London Missionary Society," and "Three Visits to Madagascar." The name of Mrs. Ellis is equally well known in literature.

The portrait of Mr. Ellis is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

Miss M. E. Watford Southwell, of Hyde Park, who is an owner of landed property in the neighbourhood of Wisbeach, proposes to erect on her own property a hospital in that town, to be called the North Cambridgeshire Cottage Hospital. It is stated the building will cost upwards of £2000, and will be furnished and fitted with every surgical appliance. Miss Southwell will also endow the hospital with £3000 to provide for its future maintenance. This munificent proposal has been supplemented on the part of Mr. William Peckover, of Wisbeach, who has placed in the hands of trustees a sum of £2000, and Mr. Algernon Peckover, of the same town, £500, to permanently endow the hospital. The site of the hospital fronts the public park at Wisbeach.

A fatal accident from the incautious handling of firearms was investigated at Reading, on Saturdaylast, by Mr. Weedon, Coroner. A boy named Beckett, about twelve years of age, was employed by a farmer named Armstrong, at Dunston-green, Oxon, in shooting at birds in his orchard, and on Thursday evening he laid the gun against the kitchen-door of his master's house. The servant girl, Mary Ann Atkins, took it up for the purpose of taking it indoors. Some conversation passed between the two about the gun; for, according to her statement, the boy said, "You need not look at it, it is not loaded; if you shoot it it will not hurt one." The barrel of the gun was within a yard or two of the boy's face, and the girl says that her hand slipped, the gun went off, and the boy was so severely wounded that he died the next morning. There were no external traces of shot, but a piece of wadding, the surgeon stated, might have penetrated the brain. The boy and the servant had been on the best of terms, and there was not the slightest suspicion of foul play. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.



## FINE ARTS.

## WORKS IN BLACK AND WHITE.

An exhibition of drawings in pencil, chalk, and charcoal; etchings, and other works in black and white, has been organised at the Dudley Gallery. The attempt to form an annual exhibition of this kind deserves encouragement, but will probably prove more attractive to artists than the general public. The collection contains many works of interest, but it should have been more select; and with fewer works it might have been rendered more comprehensive. The arrangement, also, is somewhat confused, the various classes of works being more or less intermingled; and fuller particulars as to authorship of the original designs and the modes of execution ought to have been given in the catalogue. The apparent determination to confine the display almost exclusively to works of strictly autographic character—that is to say, to original, untranslated designs—is, we think, ill-considered; whilst it is not consistently carried out, for there are many impressions from wood blocks shown as samples of engraving, but very few from steel or copper plates—not, of course, including etchings. The Royal Academy has been wiser in regarding the translator of a picture into black and white as an independent artist, and in accordingly admitting the engraver to equal rank with the painter. The consequence is that none of our leading engravers—such as Cousins, Doo, Robinson, Lumb Stocks, and many others—are represented: precisely that branch of art in black and white in which our school has chiefly excelled, and for which it is celebrated all over the world, finds no place here. The exclusion of the higher forms of engraving is the more to be regretted because one of the greatest services an exhibition of this kind could render to art would be to foster those purest modes of engraving in line and mezzotint which are threatened with extinction before the cheap competition of the photographer and wood engraver.

The collection is not nearly so rich as could be desired in original drawings and sketches by eminent painters, made either for pictures or as occasional studies. So few of our leading artists are represented in this direction that the natural inference is that draughtsmanship is lamentably neglected by them, and that few prepare careful studies of composition, chiaroscuro, and details. An exhibition of this kind on the Continent would infallibly have elicited a large number of learned figure-studies. The drawings by the old masters are almost always of extreme interest and often highly instructive.

M. L. L'Hermitte contributes two remarkable works, which may be included in this category, though they appear quite complete in themselves, their pathetic subjects seeming to demand no aid from colour. One of them (154) represents a village funeral: the coffin is being brought out of a cottage, and the mourners prepare to follow in procession. The other (153) shows rustics dragging a pond, evidently for the body of one missing, whose anxious relatives stand on the bank. The same artist has a strongly characteristic head of "An Old Man" (131). Mr. Poynter exhibits a charcoal study (79) for his picture of Perseus and Andromeda, and another of the figure of Andromeda only (442). In the first the material seems to render some of the mystery and concentration which are wanting in the final work; and in the second the figure of the heroine is decidedly better proportioned, more feminine and expressive. There are also studies of heads made at Rome, in 1854, by Mr. Leighton, which have great, indeed rather effeminate, refinement. They are done in pencil, and remind one of the drawings with the silver point on distemper paper of the early Italian masters. Similar in method, but more masculine in the character of the male heads, and more beautiful in the female head, is the frame containing three "Studies of Heads for a Picture" (431), by Mr. Burne Jones. Few (excepting, of course, thick and thin partisans) would have credited this artist with such power of expression in simple black and white; we have not before seen such correct draughtsmanship from his hand. If all his work had been equally truthful, and as free, comparatively, from affectation, there would have been small occasion for the adverse criticism he has provoked. The female head is exquisitely lovely and touchingly pathetic: it has the grace of Raphael, with something weird and vague—something referable to Northern and Gothic imagination. Two of the most complete studies for pictures are Mr. W. Field's "Towing Home" (142), the original of which was exhibited in the Academy in 1869, and Mr. W. J. Hennessy's poetical and effective "New School" (162), a young lady listening to a lesson in love from a young gentleman in a conservatory at dusk. Studies for fresco by W. Cave Thomas, African sketches by J. E. Hodgson, drawings by S. Solomon, a coast scene by R. T. Pritchett, landscape studies by A. Ditchfield (more entirely satisfactory than his water-colour drawing); charcoal studies of trees, &c., by H. Wallis; a series of generally excellent small portrait studies by D. Langée, Lalanne's charming pencil drawings from nature (11), Alma Tadema's "Portrait" (127), a study from life (6) by Kate Taylor; the landscape drawings in pen-and-ink, with effect of etching, by W. H. J. Boal; Madame Bodichon's "Skeleton Hermit" (323), landscape bits by H. S. Marks; "Canoes in a Fog—Lake Superior" (477), by Frances A. Hopkins; a large cattle-piece by H. Garland, J. L. Roget's illustrations of "The Ingoldsby Legends" (361), and W. Kümple's landscape sketches are also entitled to respectful mention. There are likewise a few studies and sketches by deceased artists—e. g., G. Cattermole, Sir A. Callcott, and S. Prout.

The etchings form unquestionably the most complete and admirable portion of the gathering. This fascinating art is only beginning to be appreciated in this country—thanks to some few courageous practitioners, and to Mr. Hamerton's excellent treatise on the subject. Crude and imprudent essays of amateurs have hitherto been accepted as adequate examples on the plea of their being "suggestive;" whereas no branch of art demands greater knowledge and certainty. Etching, properly understood, should render—perfectly, as far as it goes—well-understood facts, though it may give only an epitome of them; it certainly should not betray a mere vague fumbling after the unknown. The art appears to suit the *vif* temperament, the quick intelligence, and the skilful manipulative tact of the French, though there are very able etchers of other Continental nations. Some of the principal French etchers are here represented, particularly Jules Jacquemard—a prince among them. The extraordinary range of this artist's power is shown from the microscopic delicacy of the reproduction (208) of a drawing by Meissonier, representing the Empress Eugénie giving an open-air reception, and the small etchings from a vase, a silver repoussé mirror, and arms (257), to the largeness and force of the copy of the metal masque of a "Chanoine" (246), with grotesquely-coarse features, sculptured by Le Gentil de Troyes. This etcher's skill in rendering the textures of objects is marvellous: see the group of porphyry, jasper, and rock crystal vases (259); and also No. 286. His ability in translating pictures is likewise displayed in Nos. 209, 219, and 236—the last containing copies from pictures in

the New York Museum. A pencil drawing (18) of three vases is interesting as showing how much he trusts to his etching power. One would expect to see this preparatory drawing more careful and accurate. M. Bracquemond is another very vigorous and able etcher, illustrated here in studies of wild birds, and after pictures by Corot and Holbein. M. Flemeng's series of copies from old masters (198) are likewise entitled to high esteem, as also M. Lalanne's frame of etchings (283); Rajon's etching, after "The Music Lesson" (196), by Metz, in the Peel Collection; and the etchings of public buildings by Meryon, into which the artist generally contrived to introduce some human interest. M. L. Gaucherel's small, highly-wrought portraits of artists of the Comédie Française (238) seem to be copies from photographs. These French etchings owe much to the superior modes of printing practised at Paris by Delâtre. This printer and etcher is, however, now resident in London. After the French masterpieces, we have not much from our own school to be proud of. Mr. Whistler evinces a special aptitude for this art in his Thames-side views. They always contain nicely-observed details, rendered with delicacy and precision, but he is fond of leaving, as in his pictures, much to the imagination. Mr. F. Seymour Haden also has an undoubted gift as an etcher; his works are surprising as the productions of an amateur; and probably no amateur ever produced a finer etching than "Breaking up the Agamemnon" (452), here shown, however, washed with sepia for mezzotinting. But in the study of Trees (216) and other etchings there is rather too much of the suggestive element without commensurate meaning. Mr. Hook's "Birthplace of Cuyt" (269) has scarcely so much luminousness as might be looked for. Mr. A. Legros is quite as ascetic but hardly so characteristic in etching as in painting. There is considerable ability in the etchings of the brothers Slocombe, E. Edwards, W. B. Scott, and J. Leighton, the sample of the last being noticeable as an "etching in relief." G. Rowe's "soft-ground" etchings are capital in their way.

It would be unbecoming in us to underrate the importance of the section of this exhibition which exemplifies drawing and engraving on wood—the wood blocks themselves being in many cases displayed. The works in this section are numerous, yet a collection that does not include any drawings by Sir John Gilbert, Gustave Doré, and other well-known artists, nor any engravings by several of the leading artists engaged on this and other illustrated publications, cannot be considered fully representative. Many of the drawings and engravings have been executed for ourselves; many for other journals, and for books. We have not space to examine the whole in detail, and a small selection might appear invidious from us. We shall therefore content ourselves by giving the names of the principal draughtsmen, with occasional mention of some more striking work. It will be remarked that many of the designers are also celebrated as painters, and that the various artistic bodies, particularly the water-colour societies, are largely recruited from the ranks of the draughtsmen and engravers on wood. Indeed, a very large proportion of the most successful artists of the day have received their early training in the school of drawing and engraving on wood. Taking the order of the catalogue, we have, then, Messrs. J. Tarlton, W. Small (several very clever illustrations), C. and T. Green (excellent "proofs of wood engravings"), F. Regamy (Japanese and colonial sketches of great spirit), A. de Bourgo, E. Morin ("The Paris Bourse"), Filides (engraved by Swain), the brothers Macbeth, G. J. Gregory ("Lowering the Life-Boat"), H. Maccallum ("The Ferry"), H. Herkomer, F. W. Lawson, J. D. Linton, J. Nash, jun., W. Duncan, W. B. Murray, G. J. Pinwell (the quaint designs to Jean Ingelow's poem, "The High Tide"), J. W. North (other good designs to the poet just named), H. R. Robinson, G. du Maurier (pen-and-ink-drawings for the well-known *Punch* illustrations, admirable for graceful conception and firm execution, but which gain rather than lose by reduction and translation by the engraver), J. Tenniel (an illustration of an Ingoldsby legend, No. 136), F. Barnard, E. Buckman, T. R. Macquoid, J. B. Zwecker (rough but very spirited illustrations of animal life, No. 476), F. Walker (illustrations for the *Cornhill Magazine*, and the large advertisement, poster-illustration to the dramatised version of Wilkie Collins's "Woman in White") and some sketches by John Leech, the merits of which are too familiar to need comment. The wood-engravings (the design being the engraver's in some instances) include examples of Messrs. Dalziel Brothers, W. J. Palmer, H. Harral, R. Paterson, C. Balaire, J. Greenaway, H. Woods, E. Thomas, and W. J. Linton, the eminent engraver who has established himself in America.

Among remaining works claiming attention are some facsimile drawings for the engraver, notably M. Franck's copy of Gerome's "Prisoner" (408), A. Duvivier's copy of "A Condottiere" by Antonello da Messina (5), and lithographs after Rousseau and Diaz by T. Chauval. Mr. W. S. Coleman's designs for pottery are well enough adapted to their purpose.

## THE BETHNAL-GREEN MUSEUM.

This new branch of the South Kensington Museum (the opening of which is described in another column) would be rendered popular were it only by the transference of the "Animal Products Collection," the "Food Collection," and other collections from the parent institution—the object being to ultimately form a complete trade museum. But, besides supplying this attraction to the long-neglected toiling masses at the East-End, the museum has been rendered worthy of a pilgrimage to it from any distance by every lover of art, thanks to the noble liberality of Sir Richard Wallace, who, as we have already announced, has lent to it, for at least a twelvemonth, the choicest treasures of the vast and priceless collections formed by the late Marquis of Hertford. The few pictures exhibited at the Royal Academy last winter, and even the larger number of masterpieces which filled a room of the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition in 1857, would give a very imperfect idea of the present array of more than 600 oil-paintings, about 200 water-colour drawings and miniatures, and over 1000 objects of art in Sèvres and other porcelain, bronzes, decorative furniture, &c. A large proportion of these collections had long lain stowed out of sight at Paris, or packed up in the Marquis's London houses, and their union constitutes unquestionably the most important private collection in the world. As long ago as 1854 Lord Hertford had purchased pictures to the amount of £200,000, and ever since the Marquis and Sir Richard have been adding to their treasures large numbers of the finest pictures and the most costly objects of decorative art which have come into the market on the Continent and in London. The Sèvres porcelain alone is now valued at £100,000.

Little need be said respecting the museum itself. It is a building in red brick, unpretending but pleasing in general effect, the materials of the old "Brompton Boilers" having been largely used in its construction. Minton's great majolica fountain of 1862, from South Kensington, is a very agreeable adjunct before the western entrance.

It is impossible within our limits to give anything like an adequate idea of Sir Richard Wallace's magnificent loan. On

the other hand, it would be downright ingratitude not to mention some of the principal constituents of a display in which everything is good and a large proportion first-rate. In the South Gallery, then, the English school is represented by fifty-three pictures, generally masterpieces. Among the Reynoldses are the most famous portrait of Nelly O'Brien; the version of the "Strawberry Girl" from the Rogers collection; charming Mrs. Robinson, as "Perdita;" "Miss Bowles and her Dog," known from the title under the fine mezzotint as "Love me, love my Dog;" lovely Miss Carnac, "Mrs. Hoare and Child;" Mrs. Braddyll, well known by the splendid engraving; and a beautiful half-length recently ascertained to represent the Countess of Lincoln, daughter of the first Marquis of Hertford. There is also an Earl of Hertford of the sixteenth century, by Janet. Of two charming Gainsboroughs one is of little Penelope Boothby, but very different in treatment to Reynolds's portrait of the same. The later English pictures include no less than eighteen delightful examples of Bonington, whose influence on the modern French school of landscape, though he was little appreciated by his countrymen, and died at twenty-seven, has been second only to that of Constable. There are also capital specimens of Wilkie; Landseer, "A Humble Friend;" Stanfield, "Bacarach, on the Rhine;" David Roberts, G. S. Newton, and others.

The French school, numbering 272 works, is the richest section of the gallery, and so fine a collection has not before been seen in this country. Of Watteau there are eleven, and of Greuze twenty-two examples. One of the latter, it may be remembered—the "Innocence"—was knocked down, at a recent sale in Paris, for the extravagant price of over £1000. Of these and Bouchet, Lancret, Pater, and other of the voluptuous painters of the eighteenth century, there are enough and to spare. The most interesting pictures of the school are the most modern. By Horace Vernet there are thirty-three pictures, thirteen by Delacroix, twenty-six by Decamps (his richly-impasted effects affording a treat to all artists), and fifteen by Meissonier, N. Poussin's "Dance of the Seasons;" H. Vernet's engraved pictures, "Judah and Tamar," and "The Brothers of Joseph Dipping his Coat;" Delacroix's "Repose in Egypt," "Cardinal Mazarin's Last Sickness," and "Cardinal Richelieu on the Rhone;" Delacroix's "Death of Marino Faliero;" Couture's "Duel After the Masquerade;" the "Francesca da Rimini," and "Margaret at the Fountain" (so well known through the engravings), by Ary Scheffer, who was, however, Dutch by birth; Meissonier's "Polichinelle;" Napoleon I. and his Staff, and "Assassins Waiting their Victim;" and Robert Fleury's "Charles I. at St. Just," are among the works of historic importance in relation to French art, and there are, besides, fine productions by Fragonard, L. Robert, L. Coignet, Troyon, T. Rousseau, Rosa Bonheur, and others. Of the modern Belgian school there are good examples of Leys and Gallait, particularly "The Duke of Alva: the Oath," by the latter. It must suffice to say that among the water-colour drawings are works by David Roberts, Turner, Prout, and Copley Fielding; and that the large but choice collections of miniatures include many by Isabey, Madame de Mirbel, Cosway, and others.

Turning to works by old masters, the gallery is especially rich in pictures of the later Flemish, Dutch, and Spanish schools. There is scarcely a single master of note in the two first-named schools that is not represented in one or more works generally of high quality. Let us merely say, by way of whetting the artistic appetite, that here are Rubens's famous "Rainbow Landscape," from the Orford collection; one of his portraits of Helena Forman, his second wife; and "Christ's Charge to Peter," from the King of Holland's collection; Vandyke's noble full-lengths, from the same collection, of Philippe le Roi and his wife (exhibited last winter at the Academy), and his "Paris;" Rembrandt's Jan Pellecorne (or Palekan) and his wife, and "The Unjust Steward," from Stowe; a lovely "River Scene" and view of Dordrecht by Cuyt; Hobbema's "Landscape," dated 1663, painted as his diploma picture on his admission to the Amsterdam Royal Academy; and his beautiful "Watermill," from the King of Holland's collection; an Interior by De Hooghe, with wonderful chiaroscuro; W. Vandewelt's "Battle of Solebay" and "Coup de Canon;" Metz's "Chasseur Endormi;" "A Family Group," by G. Coques; Sir Antonio Moro's "Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester;" a portrait of a cavalier by another great portrait-painter, Frank Hals; and examples, generally equally choice, of Teniers, A. Ostade, Ruysdael, Both, Maas, Vander Neer, Mieris, Camphuyzen, Wouvermans, G. Douw, Vanderheyden, Metz, K. du Jardin, Jan Steen, Paul Potter, Weenix, De Heem, and Van Huysum. The Spanish school includes eleven pictures by Murillo and several by Velasquez; among them are chefs-d'œuvre of both masters, such as the two Infante portraits from the Wells and Rogers collections, and the portrait of Philip IV. by Velasquez; the "San Thomas of Villa Nueva Distributing Alms," and others equally remarkable by Murillo.

The Italian pictures are not numerous, but comprise a fine Holy Family, by Andrea del Sarto, from the King of Holland's collection; a Titian, "The Rape of Europa;" a Virgin and Child attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, works by Guido, G. Romano, Giorgione, Luini, Sassoferrato, and numerous Venetian views by Canaletto and Guardi.

A "summer exhibition of select pictures, British and Foreign," has been opened at the New British Institution Gallery, 39B, Old Bond-street. We must postpone giving a notice till next week.

By a recent decree of the President of the French Republic the collection in the Louvre forming the Musée des Souverains is to be broken up, and the objects are to be returned to the museums, libraries, and other establishments from which they were taken twenty years ago. The objects consist of works of art, antiquities, and articles of personal interest connected more or less closely with the Sovereigns of France, and range in date from the ornaments which were found in the tomb of Childeric at Fontenay, to objects associated with the memory of Napoleon I.

The Arundel Society announce for publication early in autumn a series of twenty autotype reproductions of the more important drawings of Raphael belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. The autotypes will be printed from negatives belonging to the Science and Art Department. The same society will also publish a work on the architecture of the ruined buildings near Delhi, by Lieutenant H. Cole, R.E.

The Earl of Romney, on Tuesday, presided at the centenary festival of the Marine Society, which was celebrated on board the training-ship *Warspite*, at Woolwich. A number of distinguished visitors were present, including the members of the Burmese Embassy.

Mr. Bassett, the Liberal candidate, was elected for Bedfordshire, on Tuesday, in the room of the present Duke of Bedford. A vacancy has occurred in the representation of South-West Yorkshire by the resignation of Viscount Milton, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in consequence of ill-health.





A GARDEN PARTY AT HOLLAND HOUSE.



## MUSIC.

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The event of last week—apparently of the whole season—was the production of Cherubini's charming opera "Les Deux Journées," in an Italian version entitled "Le Due Giornate."

Among the many memorable features of Mr. Mapleson's management of Her Majesty's Theatre were the performances there, for the first time in this country, of "Medea," the tragic masterpiece of the composer just named. This was brought out in 1865, with Mdlle. Titiens as the heroine; and although the opera was repeated but a few times, and has now not been given for several years, all who were so fortunate as to hear it, and who possessed sufficient musical judgment to appreciate its elevated grandeur and classical beauty, must remember it with feelings of delight, mingled with regret that many such masterpieces are shelved to make way for much trivial music in which popular singers love to disport themselves for the entertainment of that large public that now seems to value the executive rather than the creative in musical art.

"Medée," originally produced at Paris in 1797, was followed (in 1800) by "Les Deux Journées," and these two operas may be considered as the greatest of the many stage works of Cherubini—the one in the heroic and tragic school, the other in the lighter style, known as "opéra comique," a term that is not correctly rendered by literal translation, but means rather the distinction of domestic interest or elegant comedy from the heroic or tragical school. Scarcely anywhere has Cherubini displayed such genial charm and fluent grace as in "Les Deux Journées"—as in the charming little romance for Antonio, "Un pauvre petit Savoyard," the expressive aria (couplets) "Guide mes pas," sung by Michel the water-carrier, the duet, "Me separer," for Count Armand and Constance his wife, in which the latter seeks to share her husband's flight from political persecution—and, perhaps, more than all in the exquisite bridal chorus at the commencement of the third act. For vigorous writing and intense dramatic power there is scarcely anything finer in stage music than the finales to each of the three acts, the first sustained by the six principal characters, without chorus.

The libretto, although simple in incident, by no means deserves the wholesale condemnation that French critics have bestowed on it. A husband and wife endeavouring to escape from Paris, a price being put on the head of the former by his political enemy, Cardinal Mazarin; the concealment of the male fugitive in the cask of the water-carrier Michel, and his transport in this mode beyond the walls of Paris; the personation by the wife of Marcelline, Michel's daughter; the temporary escape and renewed perils and capture of the fugitives, with their sudden release and the universal happiness consequent on the downfall of Mazarin, and the restoration of Armand to freedom and honour, are not very novel materials; but they suffice for situations which have been filled up by Cherubini with some admirable music, as above indicated. The Italian translation has been very carefully and closely made by Signor Zaffira, and recitatives in lieu of dialogue have been skilfully and appropriately supplied by Sir Michael Costa, who superintended the rehearsals and conducted the performance of the opera with an earnest zeal that proved the deep interest which he took in its revival. Whether the public will respond, as they should, to so praiseworthy an effort on the part of the management of this establishment remains to be seen. The work is one that demands some appreciation of music as a medium for high and noble thought expressed with rare skill and power, rather than as a mere vehicle for the roulades and flourishes of a popular singer. The heroine of "Les Deux Journées" has not a single detached piece to herself, yet Mdlle. Titiens consented to perform the character, and has added another proof of artistic feeling to the many already given by her—notably in past performances in Cherubini's "Medea" and Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris." In the performance of Thursday week the value of such co-operation was felt in several instances, particularly in the duet just referred to, the trio "O mio liberatore," and, above all, in the important solo passages assigned to Constance in the duet, trios, and first and second finales. Marcelline, the daughter of Michel, is also only heard in concerted music, and her share of this was very well rendered by Mdlle. Marie Roze; the still less prominent part of Angeline having been adequately filled by Mdlle. Bauermeister. Signor Agnesi's fine voice gave good effect to the music of Michel, whose one aria was warmly applauded. Signor Vizzani, as Armando, sang with care, occasionally with effort; Signor Foli, as the First Lieutenant, was impressive in the important incidental passages assigned to this character in several concerted pieces; and Signor Rinaldini was efficient as Antonio.

On Tuesday "Rigoletto" was given, and Signor Campanini added another character to his repertoire here, by his performance as the Duke, in which he was much applauded throughout—his aria, "La donna è mobile," having been encored. Mdlle. Kellogg was a graceful Gilda; and Signor Mendioroz, as Rigoletto, sang and acted with much effect—the co-operation of Madame Trebelli-Bettini, as Maddalena, having, as often before, been of high value in the music of the last act.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Of this establishment there is nothing to record but the revival of Meyerbeer's "L'Etoile du Nord," with all the splendour which characterised its performance here two seasons since and previously, and with most features of the cast also identical. Prominent, of course, was the admirable singing of Madame Adelina Patti as Caterina, and of M. Faure as the Czar Peter. Gritzenko and Danilowitz were again represented by Signori Ciampi and Naudin, Giorgio by Signor Bettini, and the subordinate characters mostly as before.

Mdlle. Albani's first performance here of the character of Linda—several times postponed—was again announced for Thursday, and must be noticed next week. The season is drawing towards an end, only three weeks' performances remaining, during which period "Il Guarany," the new opera by Senor Gomez, will be produced—the design of bringing out "Lohengrin" being apparently abandoned.

But one more concert remains to complete the sixtieth season of the Philharmonic Society. The seventh concert (on Monday) brought forward one of those revivals which are especially welcome in an age when there is so much that is called new that is not novel. A concerto, for all the stringed instruments, by Bach, composed in 1721, offered an interesting illustration of the antecedents of the orchestral symphony. At one of last year's concerts a concerto of a similar kind, by Handel, was performed; and in that case, as on Monday, the grandeur and dignity of this past style of composition were thoroughly appreciated. The concerto of Bach, consisting but of two movements (both allegro), the intermediate "aria," from his orchestral suite in D was interpolated, to give variety. The symphony at the concert referred to was Beethoven's in A, No. 7, and the overtures were Mendelssohn's,

to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and Spohr's, to his opera, "Der Berggeist." Madame Norman-Neruda played, with great success, the violin concerto, "In modo di scena Cantante," of the last-named composer; and the vocal pieces were contributed by Mdlle. Titiens and Madame Trebelli-Bettini. At the last concert of the season, on July 8, a new overture, entitled "Ajax," by Sir W. S. Bennett, is to be produced.

The second and last of Mdlle. Nilsson's concerts took place, at St. James's Hall, on Monday afternoon, when, as on the first occasion, her own singing was prominent among the many attractions of the programme. This was heard with great effect in the scena "Ah! fors' è lui," from "La Traviata;" a new romance, "Le Vallon Natal," by Baroness Willy de Rothschild; Handel's "Let the bright Seraphim" (with Mr. T. Harper's trumpet obligato); some national Swedish melodies; and (with Madame Patey) in the duet from Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Besides the vocalists named, Mr. Santley contributed to the performances; and Mr. Sims Reeves, who had been announced, was replaced by Signor Brignoli. Instrumental solos were played by Madame Norman-Neruda (violin), Madame Mangold-Diehl and Mdlle. Lindberg (piano-forte), and Messrs. Le Jeune in their "orchestral combination."

The National Music Meetings at the Crystal Palace were preceded, on Wednesday, by a private preliminary hearing of the two classes—8 and 10 (soprano and tenor solo singers)—which were to commence the competitive performances on the following day. Of these proceedings we must speak next week.

Mr. Charles Hallé completed his interesting series of piano-forte recitals yesterday (Friday) week, when he performed Brahms's quartet in A, in association with Madame Norman-Neruda, Herr Strauss, and Herr Daubert; and Beethoven's great trio in B flat, with the first and last named artists. Mr. Hallé's solo piece was Schubert's fantasia in C. Madame Sauerbrey was the vocalist.

The fourth of the operatic concerts at the Royal Albert Hall took place on Saturday last, when most of the principal singers of Her Majesty's Opera contributed to a varied programme, which included also performances by Madame Alboni. The fifth concert is announced for Saturday next. The Popular Concerts, given in the same building, under the direction of Mr. S. Arthur Chappell, are being successfully continued.

The American Peace Jubilee was inaugurated at Boston last week, and each day's performance is reported to have passed off with great success. The chorus numbers 16,000, and the orchestra 1500; and audiences of 30,000 have been assembled. In some of the choral pieces the firing of cannon has been added to the accompaniments. On the opening day Madame Rudersdorff sang, and Mr. Gilmore and Herr Strauss were the conductors. On the second day the band of our Grenadiers played the British and American National Anthems, and Madame Goddard's pianoforte-playing was well received. The following days were appropriated to Germany, France, Austria, Russia, and other nationalities; and it is to be hoped that this great international gathering may largely help forward its avowed purpose.

## THE THEATRES.

## QUEEN'S.

The management of the handsome theatre in Long-acre merit commendation for the liberal manner in which they appear determined to help forward the rising dramatic authorship of the time. Another new play was produced on Saturday, entitled "The Undergraduate." It is in four acts, and written by John C. Freund, editor of the *Dark Blue*. It is most picturesquely and elaborately placed on the stage, and throughout elaborately acted. The title indicates that an attempt to portray Oxford University life would be made; and in the groupings, appointments, and scenery this object is kept steadily in view. The author has been sedulous in his efforts to provide situations and characters in which much local detail might be presented; nor has he altogether laboured in vain. He would have succeeded better had he resolved to be wholly and thoroughly original; but he has not been above accepting hints from former productions, and has followed the type of a prevailing class of drama, both in regard to language and incident. Many of these points are cleverly introduced, and some of them even effective. We have seen, however, the main incident of the present work on more than one occasion. The part of a father unconsciously aiding in the abduction of his daughter is familiar to playgoers; but it cannot be denied that it is powerfully wrought out by the actors. Three artists are engaged in this development—Miss Henrietta Hodson, Mr. Henry Marston, and Mr. George Rignold. The first named is the niece of a college scout; and the second, her uncle, is known by the name of Gentleman Joe. The third is the guilty father, one Captain Humphrey Marner, a bankrupt roué, who has disgraced his regiment and left the army. He tempts Sir Charles Davenport into the abduction, and afterwards learns from the scout her relationship to himself. Mr. Marston's conception of Gentleman Joe was admirably embodied and most artistically preserved; and Miss Hodgson's Polly Goodlake will rank among her best performances. Had the author been capable of investing the character with that poetry which naturally belongs to such a part, the drama might have been carried triumphantly through. The two last acts present difficulties in their treatment requiring more skilful reduction than Mr. Freund had talent to command. He had, however, devised a sensation scene for the last act, well calculated to be effective, but having points of similarity which the experienced audience of a first night only too readily detected. We cannot, however, understand the reason of the partial opposition which impaired the complete triumph of the venture. Notwithstanding its presence, the chief actors were summoned before the curtain, and the author himself received an ovation, not wholly undeserved. He has, at any rate, shown much stage tact in his manipulation of the incidents, which will stand him in good stead, should he again venture into the theatric arena.

## GAIETY.

On Saturday a morning performance was given for the benefit of Mr. Hastings, who has successfully laboured in bringing new plays by new authors forward, and who signalled the occasion by the production of two pieces. The first of these is original, and entitled "The Old Forge," and written by Mr. Charles Osborne, who has tried its eligibility for stage purposes in the provinces, but not profited much by the experience. He ought greatly to have compressed the piece, which is in three acts. The first presents the forge of Tubal Wright (Mr. J. Clarke), and makes us acquainted with his wife, Peggy (Miss M. Oliver), and her sister Martha (Miss Maria Rhodes), the beloved of a young farmer, Martin Beck (Mr. H. S. Haynes). Unfortunately, Tubal's rent is in arrear; whereupon Martin acts like a true friend, but, falling himself into trouble, resolves on emigration. And now comes the news to Tubal of his being heir to £60,000, while working on a horse-shoe at his forge—news which he receives with almost frantic joy. But wealth is, after all, no blessing to Tubal, who

becomes a drunkard, and victim to a quondam revengeful schoolmaster, Mr. Wilkins (Mr. Maclean), and acts ungratefully toward Martin Beck, who warns him of his folly. In the end, the fortune he has so misused is found to belong to another, and he gladly returns to his forge a happier and better man. All the parts were well acted. The play was preceded by an adaptation from the French, entitled "A Love Test," on which no remark is expedient, the audience being already acquainted with the argument, a version of the original having been placed on the boards some season or two ago. Mr. Temple and Miss Fanny Whitehead, as the Captain and the widow, who would cure him of his bad habit of swearing, both acted remarkably well.

## COURT.

Mr. Edmund Falconer's comedy of "Extremes" has been reproduced at the Chelsea theatre in a compressed form with well-merited success. It is now twelve years since this play was produced at the Lyceum, and achieved at once an enduring reputation. Its dialogue was, however, redundant, a fault now so effectually remedied that its entire performance is reduced within two hours. The same scene serves for the action throughout. The play has no doubt been produced to give Mr. Edward Righton the opportunity of appearing as Robin Wildbriar. The drama, however, is full of character; and Mr. H. Vezin as Frank Hawthorne, Mr. A. Bishop as Sir Lionel Norman, Mr. W. H. Fisher as the Hon. Augustus Adolphus, Mr. W. J. Hill as Dr. Playfair, and Mr. Charles Steyne as James, had ample opportunity of exhibiting their talents. Miss Ada Dyas as Lucy Vavasour was perfect, Mrs. Stephens as Mrs. Wildbriar, and Miss Jane Baber as Mrs. Vavasour, were both excellent. So good a comedy so well acted ought to enjoy a prolonged run.

## ST. JAMES'S.

Mdlle. Schneider, in the well-worn "Grande Duchesse," has replaced Madame Chaumont, who has retired with a reputation which will ensure her, when she returns, a hearty welcome. "The Perichole" is announced.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Henley Regatta, contrary to all precedent, was favoured with perfect weather, and, consequently, the attendance was larger than ever. There were plenty of entries for the various events, and notably for the Diamond Sculls, but the racing was scarcely up to the average, as there were few close finishes. The Grand Challenge Cup fell an easy prey to the London Rowing Club, which disposed of Kingston with great ease in the final heat; and a London four also took the Stewards' Challenge Cup, again easily defeating the Kingston boat. The unusually large number of ten came to the post for the Diamond Sculls, which produced seven heats, and was eventually won by C. C. Knollys, of Oxford. J. H. D. Goldie (Cambridge), who appeared to have a fair chance of beating him in the fifth heat, incautiously took his water before he was a safe distance in front, and, a foul occurring, the race was at once awarded to the Oxonian. E. Smith (one of the Atlanta crew) sculled well and won his first heat, but could not go fast enough for C. J. Lawton (York); and W. Fawcus, the amateur champion and winner of this prize last year, had so completely lost his form that he could never go the pace with Knollys. The Thames Rowing Club was very successful, and secured both the Thames and Wyfold Challenge Cups; while the Ino Rowing Club, which appeared for the first time at Henley in 1871, with very satisfactory results, did not do at all well on this occasion. It is only fair, however, to mention that their boats were not fitted with sliding seats, which probably had something to do with their defeats. The Dublin University R.C., which again pluckily sent over a crew to compete, was very unfortunate, as its representatives were twice second, and each time only beaten after a hard struggle. Long and Guiston had no trouble in securing the silver goblets; and a row over by the London four for the coxwainless prize terminated a highly successful regatta.

Cricketers have been very busy during the last few days. Surrey and Sussex met at the Oval at the end of last week, and, owing principally to the splendid wicket-keeping of H. Phillips, who actually got rid of ten men in the course of the match, and the fact that Southerton elected to play for Sussex, that county succeeded in winning by eight wickets. The principal scorers among the victors were W. Humphreys (18) and (not out) (53) Charlwood (54) and (not out) (28) Mr. C. H. Smith (54) and Reed (47). Surrey did not do much in the first innings, R. Humphrey (38) being at the head of the list; but at the second attempt Jupp (82), Mr. A. Simmonds (50), and Mr. C. J. Chenery (35), a well-known L.A.C. man, who made a most promising first appearance for his county, all did well. Oxford v. Cambridge, which took place at Lord's, on Monday and Tuesday last, was, of course, the great event of the present week. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance as large and fashionable as ever. For some time past the Oxford men had been strong favourites; but the result of their trial matches against the M.C.C. and Middlesex considerably shook the confidence of their supporters, and in a measure prepared them for the hollow victory of Cambridge. The Oxford team appeared to be beaten at all points. S. E. Butler, whose bowling was so deadly last year, could do nothing at all on this occasion, and only two of the five or six really fine bats in the eleven made any runs; so that Cambridge had no trouble in winning in a single innings with 166 runs to spare. W. N. Powys bowled splendidly, taking thirteen wickets at an expense of 75 runs, and he is to form one of the Gentlemen's Eleven in their match with the Players next week. Thirty-eight matches have now taken place between the two Universities, of which Cambridge has won nineteen and Oxford seventeen, the other two having been unfinished.

We append a full score:—

CAMBRIDGE.			
A. S. Tabor, c Ridley, b Butler ..	50	F. Cobden, c Law, b Ridley ..	12
G. H. Longman, run out ..	80	E. Bray, not out ..	11
F. E. R. Fryer, c Harris, b Francis ..	46	W. N. Powys, c Tylecote, b Ridley ..	16
W. Yardley, c Ottaway, b Butler ..	130	G. S. Raynor, c Law, b Ridley ..	0
C. I. Thornton, c Wallroth, b Butler ..	20	Byes 7, 1-b 8, w 4 ..	19
F. Tobin, b Francis ..	0		
E. P. Baily, b Francis ..	4		
		Total ..	388
OXFORD.			
1st inn.		2nd inn.	
C. J. Ottaway, c Baily, b Powys ..	11	c Thornton, b Powys ..	41
W. Townshend, b Powys ..	20	b Powys ..	4
W. H. Hadow, b Powys ..	9	b Powys ..	0
E. F. Tylecote, c Yardley, b Bray ..	6	c Thornton, b Bray ..	40
C. A. Wallroth, c Baily, b Bray ..	15	c Bray, b Powys ..	1
Hon. G. Harris, b Powys ..	5	b Powys ..	0
C. K. Francis, b Powys ..	0	c Thornton, b Bray ..	10
W. Law, st Baily, b Bray ..	3	c Raynor, b Powys ..	8
A. W. Ridley, run out ..	1	not out ..	18
F. W. Isherwood, b Powys ..	0	run out ..	18
S. E. Butler, not out ..	0	c Fryer, b Powys ..	0
Bye 1, n b 1 ..	2	Byes 3, 1-b 5, w 1, n b 1 ..	10
		Total ..	72
		Total ..	160

The Queen has approved of Mr. Wilson King as Consul at Dublin for the United States of America.

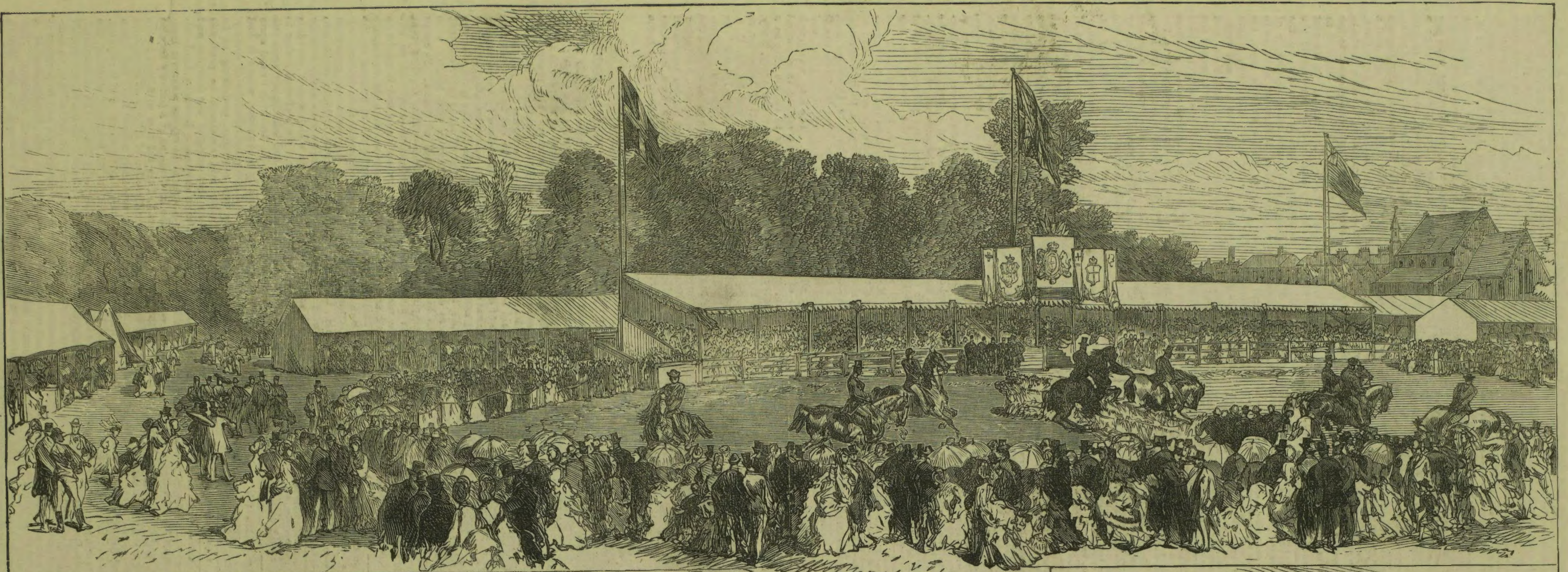


THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES

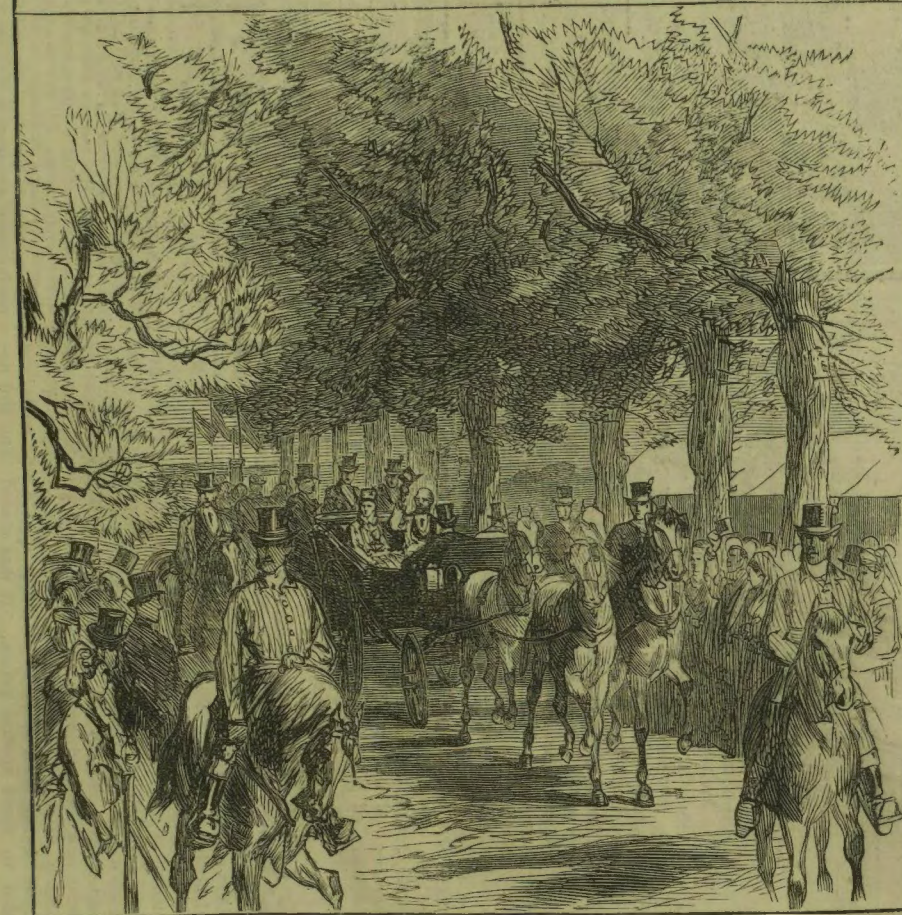
IN NORFOLK.

Sir John Pakington presided, on Saturday last, at the annual midsummer examination and distribution of prizes at the Commercial Travellers' Schools, at Pinner. The proceedings commenced by the presentation to the institution of a full-length portrait of Mr. George Stockdale (painted by Mr. J. Edgar Williams), subscribed for by 200 friends of the schools, as a token of respect to that gentleman, who is one of the five original founders of the institution. The examination of the children was then proceeded with, and afterwards the chairman presented the prizes to the successful scholars, finishing with a medal and one guinea each to a boy and girl for general amiability, kindness, and moral rectitude, the suffrages of the children having been taken by ballot to decide who were best entitled to these special prizes. It was stated that the decision thus obtained was generally found to be strictly in accordance with the opinions of the teachers and officials of the institution.

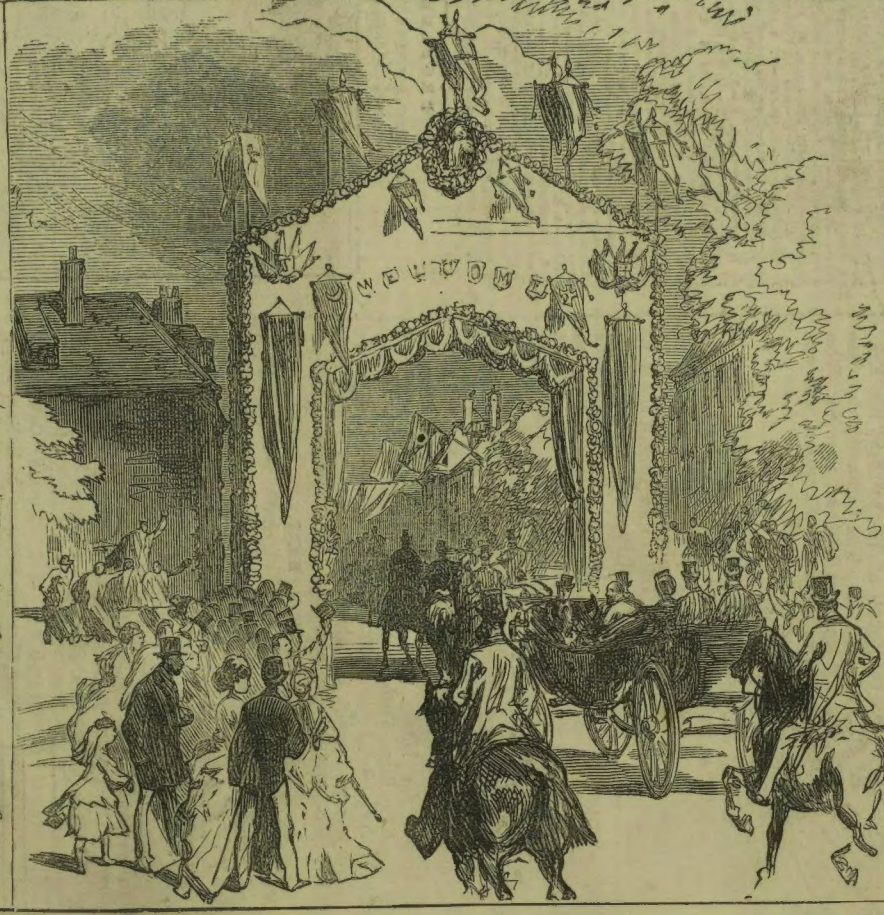




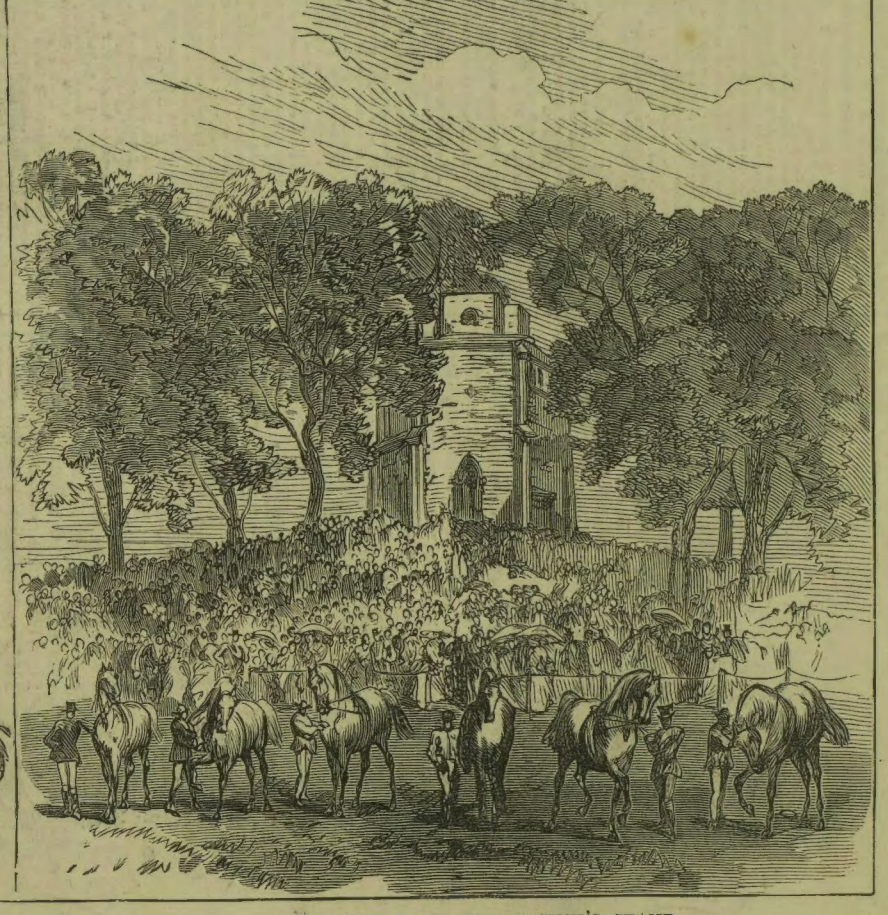
1. GENERAL VIEW OF THE SHOW-YARD.



2. ARRIVAL AT THE SHOW.



3. TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE TO LYNN.



4. VIEW FROM THE PRINCE'S STAND.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT LYNN.